Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,676—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912.				
22nd June.	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	12512
4th July.	PLANCIA	7999	----	----
4th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	12950
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	----	----
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	EGYPT	8000	----	----
27th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
3rd "	PERSIA	8000	----	----
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12425
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	----	----
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5085	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Oceana	4039	N. Cherich	1st Sept
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6048	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Sirena	5174	G. Nicolich	25th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1033*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the S.S. Sofiardo, Taoren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Lhasa..... 2164 Friday 21st June † 6 a m. direct.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 27th June 9 a.m.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 32th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bunch.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S.S. "Varnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COCANADA PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Abdula" 3359 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th June, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6875	----	7 June	2 July* 20 July†	----
City of Paris	9200	----	----	----	----
City of Manchester	5551	----	1 July	23 July	----
City of York	----	13 June	11 „	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 „	26 „	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	15 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5721	29 „	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 „	22 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	31 „	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6875	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	23 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	13 Sept.	Marseilles 28 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8810	5 Oct.	----	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5391	22 „	M'rseilles 31 Oct.	18 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples....3 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5360	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	8275	30 „	----	21 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 19 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	821	429	649
London via Marseilles	643	1,021	488	859
Liverpool	695	857	482	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Papers and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 150,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 237,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes, no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics' rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAN AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS D'OEVRE (first course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CHOLERA IS RAGING.

HUNDREDS DYING DAILY IN BOMBAY ALONE.
Protect yourself and your family by keeping a bottle of our famous,

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price Rupee One per bottle only.
½ dozen bottles post free.
HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CONDOR & SONS.,

SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PURVEYORS, TOBACCONISTS, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
61 Hornby Road. (opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.), Fort, BOMBAY.
OPEN DAY & NIGHT. No. 134. Mention this Paper.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Telngtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiolio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden, (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Futtegarh,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD SALSBURY of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GROGGS BOULLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. B. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,500,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 350,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Ashkabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNET,
Acting Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PARA RUBBER SEEDS AND STUMPS.

H. D. CONSTANTINE & SONS Specialize in Exporting Ceylon Plantation Para Rubber Seeds and Stumps, to all parts of the World.

Write for seed Cocoanut and King Cocoanut and Plants, Tea, Cinnamon, Cacao Seeds, &c.

Special discount for Customers and for large orders.

Telegrams:—Constantine Kalutara, Ceylon, A. B. C. 5th Ed.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BOMANJI FRAMJI PATEL and BAI RATANBAI, widow of RATANJI CURSETJI BHABHA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, two of the administrators in Bombay, of the property and credits of BAI NAVAJBAI, widow of FRAMJI BOMANJI PATEL, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mahim, on the East side of the Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13088 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2-218, and New Survey No. 3-1508, and bounded on the East by the property of Paul Dominces Fernand, on the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on the North by the part called Mullowa-see and partly by the property of Makand Gopal Augrce and partly by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Janardiast, and on the South by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4835, 4836 and 4837, and Street Nos. 164-165 and 163, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Navajbai Framji Patel and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 14th day of June 1912.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

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5 13-16 inch by 3⅛ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of woollen-goods of Messrs STANLEY HUMPHREY'S & Co. will be continued at Waterloo Mansions, opposite Wellington Fountain, Wodehouse Road, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th Inst. at 2. p. m. (S. T.)

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 20th June, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc.

Messrs. J.S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th June at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Thacker and Co., and next to King and Co. (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) the very valuable new designed household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture such as drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room, suits of sofas and chairs, dumwaiter, mirrored sideboards, writing tables, chiffoneers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hat stands, office table, teapoy, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, iron bedsteads, pictures, round table, cane furniture, ebonized cottage pianos, etc., etc., the property of a European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1912.

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TO-NIGHT,
MAX LINDER
VERSUS
NICK WINTER.
AND OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &c.

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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
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Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when ordinary treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number (Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

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A JAPANESE ROMANCE OF RARE MERIT.

THIS WEEK
AT
AMERICA-INDIA.

LAVISH & ARTISTIC ! CHARMING & HEART-MOVING !
ALSO
A THRILLING HISTORIC DRAMA
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A STORY OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

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2. CONSPIRACY IN THE REIGN OF HENRY III, (Coloured Star Film)

Henry III., King of France, hearing of a conspiracy against himself, sends out an order for the arrest of the Duke of Guise. Margaret, sister of the King, loves the Duke, and sends him warning of his danger. The Duke fights with the King's men who lie in ambush for him, and kills them. An archer, who has escaped the massacre, goes to the King and informs him of the failure of his plans. The King tries to find out who it was who thwarted his will. When he learns it was his own sister he becomes very angry and insults her. An order is issued for the capture of the Duke, who dies bravely fighting in his own defence.

3. FUNERAL OF FREDERICK VIII., KING OF DENMARK
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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
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PRICE Rs. 3.

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FROM
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1905

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

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FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

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SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rahya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Imperial 2 1-2 inches screw.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
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WILL be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-8 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor.

Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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REDUCED RATES.

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RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	£ 2,[illegible]
New Premiums (1911)...		" [illegible]
Annual Income ...		" 1,[illegible]
Assets		" 10,[illegible]
Total Payments under Policies		" 28,[illegible]
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...		£ [illegible]

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of [illegible] per cent. (or £6. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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Not exceeding three lines ..	Re. 1-0
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Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0 "
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 18.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkg.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	76 1-8		1-4
do. Bonds	93 Ex		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 9-16		un chgd
Silver in London Spot	28 3-16		un chgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-4		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24		01
do. do. at Berlin	20·44 1-2		un chgd
do. do. New York	4·87 1-2		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 15-16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 3-8		un chgd
3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot: Easier—Good business done
Futures: Steady
Manchester: Buyers only taking current requirements
Total Sales ... 19,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000 "
Imports ... 14,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·66—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 2-15 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·47 —01	6·47 —01	6·47 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·39 unchgd	6·33 —02	6·31 —02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·31 —01	6·31 —01	6·31 —02

New York Official Noon call July 11·38 Oct. 11·63.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·23; Oct 11·75.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 2,400
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 9,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·80 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·34—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·50—04
(Declined owing to Commission houses liquidation and advanced later on foreign buying.)

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12·18—12
Futures month of Oct. ... 11 75—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

Liverpool, June 18.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... More enquiry, but not much business
Tone Cloths ... Rather more doing at firmer prices

Weft American "54" ... 11 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C ... 10 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 4 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 3-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist "42" ... 11 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 5 7-8
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... June-July.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 3-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2—unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Value
Tone—Steady

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 56 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 59—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 87-3-6 unchgd
June-July—Hull—Buyers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 5-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 3-4—1-2
June-July—Sellers—Dull

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 91+1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 79 7-16+7-16
English best selected Copper ... £ 84 1-2+1-1-2

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12s 6d

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 3 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment ... June-Aug
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchanged
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 9 3-4 Sellers
Months of Shipments ... August
Tone—Opened flat, closed steadier
BAR & similar Crystal C & F India ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug
Tone—Very little doing—Prices unchanged
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F
Calcutta
Do. 11 4 1-2—1 1-2—July—Value
Do. 11 3—Aug—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 6—1 1-2—July.—Value
Do. 11 4 1-2—Aug—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 6—1 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 4 1-2—Aug—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 7 1-2—1 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 6—Aug.—Value
General Tone—Prices in buyers favour—Still very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	23	23,729
B. B. and C. I. Railway	24	29,468

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., ls. 4 1-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing pending receipt of the allotments of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. July
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
There is little change to report in this market. Rates opened at 96 5-8 for cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement and have remained unchanged throughout the day closing as under. There has been little business doing.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement	...	" 96 8 0

BULLION:—
Ready Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 28 3-16 but for forward delivery there was an advance of 1-16, the quotation being 28 3-8. New York was unchanged at 61 1-4. The market opened steadier in tone, and has kept unchanged at our quotations during the day. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	...	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 71 12 0
1st Settlement	...	" 71 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 72 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 81 2 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets again closed rather easier, particularly for July futures in New Orleans, which were 12 points lower. Weather reports from America are favourable, and there has been good general rain in Texas and Oklahoma. The local market opened quiet, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 302. Monsoon conditions are improving, and rain is reported in Kathiawar, Gujerat and Khandeish. Showers have fallen in the Berars. In spite of more favourable weather reports speculators are still buying good Broach, possibly against straddles of Americans which are now being closed out and the market closes steady as under.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand and prices are well maintained. Holders show no anxiety to reduce their stocks.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 302 1-2 Mar, 1913
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat	,,	297 Jan, "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... ,,	294 " "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	288 " "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	,,	284 " "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	269 " "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	261 " "
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	265 " "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	250 1-2 " "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	284 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	... ,,	260 "
Good M. G. Westerns	... ,,	269 "
Opening Tone	...	Steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 12,000
Total Imports	...	... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·46 —01	6·46 —01	6·46 —01	6·38 —01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·32 —01	6·29 —02	6·29 —02	6·29 —02	6·29 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 11 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	" 11 7 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 8 10 0 B.T.
Yellow "	...	" 9 7 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs 13 5 0 B. T.
September ... ... " 13 14 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ... ... " 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 B. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 9 6 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 10 6 "

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day for a Parsi holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	4,780 bales.
Wheat	... ...	21,761 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	24,636 "
Rapeseed	... ...	3,570 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	411 "
Poppyseed	... ...	613 "
Groundnuts	... ...	444 "
Castorseed	... ...	2,333 "
Rice	... ...	12,301 "
Myrabolams	... ...	1,323 "
Cottonseed	... ...	6,255 "
Mowraseed	... ...	227 "
Gram	... ...	3,366 "
Joowar	... ...	4,947 "
Maize	... ...	Nil

INVESTMENTS AND BUILDING.

A correspondent writes :—Bombay investors complain of the increasingly difficulty to earn even a safe four and a half per cent. per annum on their money. This is interpreted as a sure indication of the prosperity of the city; for it shows that there is always plenty of money seeking safe and profitable employment. This being so it is remarkable that the value of landed estates in Bombay is not rising. House rents are high and are keeping very steady in spite of the very large number of residences that have been put up during recent years in different parts of the city. As new buildings are ready they fill rapidly. Not a few people grumble of house rents as a very serious item to be reckoned with. It is possible to buy properties yielding five per cent. and more, and this is somewhat strange when safe employment for money in the city in other forms to be able to yield such interest is becoming more difficult. Investment in buildings is the privilege of the rich only, for a large sum of money is required to procure one good profitable piece of property. What is it, then we are asked, which checks the rise in the value of property? And the reply is, because it is a difficult matter to employ funds at an annual income of four and a half per cent. in any other safe manner. The value of property should have risen. There are properties changing hands now and then at prices very often yielding five per cent. per annum and over. The following explanation is suggested. The value of commodities rise as a result of buyers over-bidding each other. The fact of many buyers not coming into the market for property does not at all indicate that there is a dearth of large capitalists or that our citizens are not very keen in investments in landed property. The reason of the absence of a good demand for existing household property is that plots are available in various parts of the city. The City Improvement Trust is constantly offering plots on very reasonable terms and therefore many a person willing to invest money in bricks and mortar, instead of buying an old property, prefers to build new. While the large number of residences that have been recently put up and the large number that are in course of creation speak eloquently the love of investing public for new buildings, it also shows the very great amount of attention that is being taken away from the existing estates by the direction of energy and funds towards building according to modern ideas.

BOMBAY E.S. AND T. COMPANY.

The monthly statement of earnings for May 1912.

	Earnings for May, 1912	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	1,99,791	+ 9,805	+ 5·16
*Electric Supply	78,519	+ 21,907	+ 38·69
Total	2,78,310	+ 31,712	+ 12·86

	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	10,62,534	+ 65,613	+ 7.00
*Electric Supply	3,60,762	+ 21,447	+ 35·26
Total	13,63,296	+ 1,57,060	+ 13·12

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib, with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. A neat attachment above the point retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Branches.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE—June 5, at Simla, the wife of A. J. A. Drake (Survey of India), of a son.

STEWART—June 9, at Shillong, the wife of Capt. F. H. Stewart, I. M. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Teatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Being busy is often synonymous with being happy."—Chicago News.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 7th instan left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expect to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "India" res Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TA

The following are the hours of ar and departure of the principal Mail trains an press trains at and from Victoria Terminus a Jaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases th

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Dep.
Punjab Mail	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	13-0
Madras Mail	22-0
Poona Mail	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	7-30
Poona Express	8-0
Manmad Express	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Dep.
Northern Express ...	21-30
Gujerat Mail	21-50
Third Class Express ...	19-52

FIRST AID LECTURES.—Lectures on "First Aid to the injured," under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, will begin next Sunday at the premises of the Fort Sanitary High School opposite Bhatia Baug, Fort from 3 to 4 p. m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY S.P.C.A.—The statistics of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty during May 1912, are as follows: Cruelty by the magistrates, 344; overloading, 5 magistrates, 35; animals in cruelty to the hospital with fine, 282; animals cases sent to the hospital without fine in cruelty cases sent to the Pinjrapol, 2; warned and discharged 29; total, 695.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—This evening at the Prarthna Samaj hall, Girgaum, Dr. K. B. Shroff, L. M. and D.T.M. (Liverpool). Special Assistant to the Bombay Municipality will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on Malaria with illustrations under the auspices of the Association, when Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will preside. The lecture is open to all.

DRUNKEN MAN'S DEATH.—Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk—the Coroner—held inquest on the body of Tando Bapu, a man aged sixty years. The deceased was a road sweeper and lived on the third floor of a chawl at Stone Bunder. Yesterday afternoon, the deceased returned home the worse for drink and refused to take his food. His wife who was busy in the kitchen heard a noise, and found the deceased lying on the road. When picked up it was found that he was bleeding from a cut on his head. He died while he was being taken to the J. J. Hospital. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Iranian Association was held yesterday evening at Whiteway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bhabha presiding. The following officers were elected :—President, Mr. H. J. Bhabha; vice-presidents Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Khabardar, Mr. L. N. Banajee; Managing Committee—Mr. Jeebhoy P. Mistry, Mr. D. E. Gimi; Mr. A. Engineer; Dr. K. N. Sahiar; Dr. Mr. Byramjee Hormasjee and Mr. P. A. meeting dispersed after electing the office bearers.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s. "Salsette," Ju

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer with the English mails of the 7th instant ed to arrive in Bombay harbour to-m the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY

Smith, Mr. B. C	Gem, Capt.
Merry, Mr. N. M.	Lesmond, M
Wharton, Miss C.	Westmorian

MARSEILLES TO BOMBA

Kilroe, Mr. E. G.	Johnson, M
Fowle, Mr. F. W. C.	Hardy, Mr.
Nicoll, Mr. A. V.	Gordon, Lt.
Keelan Mr. C. J.	Morton, Mr.
Cowan, Mr. J.	Lanchester,
Carigan, Mr. P.	Warwick, M
Cireron, Mr. J. S.	Mitchell, M
Vokes, Mr. W. L.	Graham, Mr
Norris, Mr. J. W.	Hunter, Mr.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY

Dunlop, Mr. R. W. L.	Gifford, Lt.
Harding, M. C.	

SUN, MOON AND TI

The following are the hours and heig tides in Bombay Harbour during the en Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW W		
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.
	h m	ft. in.	h m		ft. in.	h m
June 20	m 2 50	26 2	m 8 39			
	a 3 34	23 7	10 2			
21	m 3 53	25 3	m 9 37			
	a 4 24	27 8	11 4			

The following are the hours of sunrise according to Indian Standard Time, during week :—

June 20 (Thursday) " 6h 2m "
" 21 (Friday) " 6h 2m "

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 15th, 53 6m. a.m. First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-8m. p.m. Last Q 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD Y

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR "pleasant to use and whitens and softens and "I prefer it to any other." would you a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of names) are on the wrapper, and thousands shroud) buy the soap. If it suits so many, be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxu ful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing a cial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemi Grocers, et , and at 76, New Oxford-stree Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Condition of Bhuleshwar Tank.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai stating that from time to time complaints had been made by him and others to the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer and other officials regarding the nuisance created by the collection of filth and mud in the Bhuleshwar Tank.

The Standing Committee on May 8 referred the matter to the Commissioner for report and his report was submitted at the meeting yesterday.

The Commissioner's report ran as follows:

Since 1908 efforts have been made by the Municipal Executive to get the tank put in a proper condition and for the last three years constant pressure has been put on the trustees, but with no satisfactory result. All that is achieved is that every hot weather a certain amount of the dirty water is pumped out, and a good deal of very evil smelling mud is removed, a considerable nuisance being caused in the process. But the tank is never entirely emptied, nor the silt entirely cleared out and it is impossible to do so, since the flooring and walls of the tank are so imperfect that very dirty subsoil water rapidly percolates through. This condition continues till the rains, when the tank becomes filled with rain water, with the certainty that the same nuisance will occur in the next dry season.

The trustee allege that the nuisance is in part caused by the Municipal drains, but no leakage from the drains is known to exist. If it does, however, it is the more reason for the filling of the tank.

The tank is a danger to public health in two ways; firstly, from the number of anopheles larvæ found in it, and secondly, from the fact that religious mendicants and others bathe in, and doubtless drink, the water, even when it is at its foulest in the hot weather.

After seeing the tank in three hot weathers, I have come to the conclusion that it is one of the worst danger spots existing in the City, and that there is no other remedy but to have it filled up. Adequate arrangements could be made for bathing at the temple, and the latter would benefit from the open space in front of it. I have the honour therefore to request the approval of the Standing Committee to the tank being required to be filled up under section 381.

On the motion of the Chairman the Committee postponed consideration with a view to bring about a satisfactory settlement by an interview with the trustees.

The Committee next considered the letter from the Chairman of the Anjuman-Islam-Ahle-Sunnatal-Jamat, Bombay, regarding the cholera epidemic.

The letter has been published in these columns, already.

It was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that Mr. Koor, the Chairman of the Anjuman be informed that vigilant measures in the matter had already been taken by the Municipality.

The Committee considered a complaint from the occupants of Moti Building, 2nd Fanaswady, that they had been suffering from a water famine for three weeks.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

Two letters were addressed to the Municipality in regard to wells situated at Loharchal and Chakla Street respectively, the complaints being that owing to the wells having been closed the tenants living in the houses had gone away, and as owners they were put to a great loss.

The letters were referred to the Commissioner for report.

AN OFFICIAL DISPUTE.

Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust.

QUESTION OF 4 1-4 LAKHS.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 7th of March 1912, regarding the amount claimed by the City Improvement Trust, under Section 73 of Act IV of 1898, have reported that the accounts of the Improvement Trust show that while, on the one hand, the sum of Rs. 1,41,360 is due from the Municipality, as receipts under Section 73 of the Improvement Trust Act, there is, on the other hand, a sum of Rs. 4,23,740, due from the trust as payment under Section 79.

The Committee therefore recommend that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Trust that they should deduct the sum they claim under Section 73 from the sum due by them under Section 79, and pay the balance to the Municipality.

In a separate minute Sir Sassoon David writes :—

CASE FOR THE TRUST.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr also dissents his lengthy minute states :—I do not approve of the proposed draft report, but I am in favour of the Commissioner's proposal as stated in para. 6 of his letter No. 33493 of the 4th March 1912.

I entirely disapprove the proposed report.

A TRUST WINDFALL.

In my opinion, the Municipality ought at once to make the payment under Section 73 that was due to be made on 1st December 1911 and require the Trust to pay them the full amount of their profits (Rs. 2,93,216) for 1911-12 as usual i.e. as soon as the accounts for 1911-12 are audited and passed, which will, (as the audit is being taken earlier than usual this year) probably be long before the Bill which stemplates the retention of the profits of 1911-12 by the Trust becomes law.

In the discussion of that Bill the Municipality advised can protest against the recovery the whole or any part of these profits from ; but as the Government of India seem to hold that more should be done for the by the Municipality before any tax can be posed for financing the trust, I think it will be to make no protest; for a protest based on a deration of what the expectations of the parties ned were on 16th February 1911 when the poration's representation as to the conditions on they were prepared to give further financial instance to the trust was submitted to Government have little weight with Government seeing that if the trust get back their profits for 1911-12 municipality will have given the trust far less ial assistance than their representation showed our were prepared to do, while on the other hand, opians ament will have done for the trust and the pality far more than the municipality ed as conditions of their own concessions. first stipulation was that Section 73 should ished, if the Municipality paid the full 2 per under Section 72. That would have resulted Municipality paying Rs. 9,12,812 to the Trust April 1911, and Rs. 9,35,308 on 1st April whereas they actually paid Rs. 8,65,000 on 1st 1911 and Rs. 9,25,000 on 1st April 1912. second stipulation was that the reversionary of the trust should be granted to the Municiif the trust were allowed to retain their Under this arrangement the trust would ained the 1-6 lakhs which they paid to the ality in September 1911. iminary hird stipulation was that Government should Section 68, if the Municipality this stipulation the Municiforgone the Rs. 37,276 and trust paid to them in 1911-12 ively. are thus better off than they ated in re uary 1911 by Rs. 2,91,243, viz:

THE MYM

JUDGM Rs. 58,120 under Section 72.
" 1,60,364 " " 79.
" 72,759 " " 68.
Rs. 2,91 243.

Magistrat
Intense now pay the Rs. 1,36,513 due under truth to they will still be Rs. 1,54,730 to the faction b nity. Moment on the other hand paid the trust 50 Eastern tee grant on 1st April 1911 thereby trust a large amount in interest and troublous charges on the 56 lakhs loan that was ed for, that year and enabling them to earn a large amount in interest during the year. This helped to make the Trust's profits for 1911-12 far larger than was ever anticipated and it is only rights that retrospective effect should be given to Section 79 so that the trust and not the Municipality may get the benefit of the Government of India's generosity.

Government have accepted payment of interest under Section 68 on leased lands only instead of insisting on payment for unleased lands also, and the municipality have thereby benefited to the extent of Rs. 80,658, viz:—

Rs. 40,914 in 1909-10.
39,744 in 1910-11.

for the profits of these two years have been paid over to the municipality. Government have similarly foregone a sum of Rs. 40,319 in 1911-12; but the trust will ultimately get the benefit of that, if Section 79 is amended as proposed with retrospective effect.

Further, Government will probably abstain from pressing for payment of the Rs. 1,07,487 due to them on 1st April 1912 under Section 68; whereas the full Rs. 35,483 due to the municipality has already been paid.

In para. 10 of the municipal representation of February 1911, it is stated the Corporation trust that it will not be assumed from anything in this representation that they are unwilling to meet all that can fairly be required of them. I think that in view of the fact set out above it may fairly be required of them that they should cheerfully pay up the Rs. 1,36,513 under Section 73 and not protest against the proposed amendment giving retrospective effect to the repeal of Section 79 and I would move that the Committee recommend accordingly.

Mr. Orr is also Chairman of the Improvement Trust,

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Condition of the Masjid Reservoirs.

With reference to the suggestion that the tanks at some of the Masjids may contain contaminated water it has been pointed out that this is scarcely possible.

In every Masjid there is a reservoir of water (called "Houz"), which is used for devotional ablutions. According to Mahomedan law this reservoir should be of a certain cubic capacity holding a certain quantity of water, and if a reservoir falls short of this test, abulutions cannot be performed. The test laid down in the Islamic canon law is that these reservoirs should be "Dahdah" which means "ten by ten hands," in length and breath, and the depth is usually five feet. The reservoirs are constructed of pucca masonry and cement, and as the depth is only feet, the ground layer being also of cement, there is no chance whatever of sewage water coming in contact with the water in the reservoirs. The water-pipe is always placed in the centre of the tank and there is a continuous overflow. Further, according to Islamic jurisprudence ("Fikah") three tests of water purity are laid down. The first is smell, the second colour and the third taste.

The Koran says "we have poured down water from heaven for your purification." The Mahomedans, therefore, look upon water as a purifying element.

The Mutavalis of Masjids every now and then inspect the reservoirs and certify to the congregation the purity of the water in them. If there is any suspicion of the purity, or if it ever comes in contact with any unclean object, the reservoir is thoroughly cleaned. Further it is said, the reservoirs are cleaned twice every year, and once again in the month of Ramzan.

In many of the reservoirs there are fish which keep the water clean.

The trustees generally express a doubt that the water in the reservoirs contributes towards the spread of cholera.

In several localities the epidemic is decreasing, but in the Khoja locality the disease is said still to be bad.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

The dead bodies of Chimna, aged 30, a mendicant, and Khandoo Bhairoo, aged 28 years, were found in Broach Street on Tuesday. Death in both cases was due to cholera.

On Tuesday at 6 p.m. the dead body of a Hindu named Sidoo, aged 35, was found in Carnac Road. Dr. Underwood who examined the body certified that death was due to cholera.

LADY CREWE ON THE STAGE.

The Marchioness of Crewe, wife of the Secretary of State for India, is to appear in a performance representing the works of Keats and Shelley on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre. There are to be two matinees on June 25 and 28 for the purpose of clearing off the debt and, if possible, endowing the Keats-Shelley Memorial House in Rome. A committee, with Mr. Frederick Harrison (manager of the Haymarket) at its head, has arranged a very interesting programme and hopes to raise £1,000.

AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA RACES.

TUESDAY AUGUST 13TH, AND THURSDAY AUGUST 15TH.

FIRST DAY.

1. Royal Dublin Fusiliers Regimental Cup.—Distance:—2 furlongs.
2. Tumtum Plate.—For all ponies who have been regularly driven by members of the Ahmednagar Gymkhana Club. 14·2 Walers, 13 stone, Countrybreds 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone W. I. Distance:—3 furlongs.
3. Cursetjee Cup.—(Kindly presented by Messrs. Jagan Nath and Sons). An Open Arab Pony Race. 14-2 Walers, 13 stone, Countrybreds 11.7 Arabs 10.7; distance:—5 furlongs. A Cup, value Rs. 49, presented by Brigadier-General A. E. Aitken.
5. Dalal Cup.—(Kindly presented by Mr. H. D. Dalal) An Open Pony Race. 14-2. Walers, 13 stone, Countrybreds 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone, W. I. Distance:—4 furlongs.
6. Jagan Nath Cup.—(Kindly presented by Messrs. Jagan Nath and Co.) An Arab Polo Pony Scurry. For bonafied polo ponies Q. W. 11.7 or over. Distance:—2 1-2 furlongs.

SECOND DAY.

For all horses and ponies who have run on 1st day.

1. Tumtum Plate Handicap.—For ponies entered in Tumtum Plate. Distance:—3 furlongs.
2. Cursetjee Cup Handicap.—For ponies entered for the Cursetjee Cup. Distance:—5 furlongs.
3. Infantry Chargers and Hacks Handicap.—Distance:—5 Furlongs.
4. Dalal Cup Handicap:—For ponies entered for the Dalal Cup. Distance:—4 furlongs.
5. Jagun Nath Cup Handicap.—For ponies entered for Jagun Nath Cup. Distance 3 furlongs.
6. Consolation Handicap.—For all ponies who have run and not won at the meeting. Entries close immediately after 5th race. Distance:—4 furlongs.

W. I. T. C. rules will be followed:—

Stabling will be provided free on notice being given to the Honorary Secretary.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

Sat. 22nd June—Commercial Gymkhana.
Sat. 29th " —Gowd Saraswat C. C.
Sat. 6th July—Empire Cricket Club.
Sun. 7th " —City Police.
Sun. 14th " —Mahomedan C. C.
Sat. 20th " —John Bright C. C.
Sun. 28th " —Cox's Cricket Club.
Sat. 3rd Aug.—Young Hindus C. C.
Sun. 4th " —Islam Gymkhana.
Sat. 10th " —Commercial Gymkhana.
Sat. 17th " —Coronation C. C.
Sun. 18th " —Mahomedan C. C.
Sat. 31st " —Bombay Gymkhana B.
Sun. 8th Sept.—City Police.
Sat. 21st " —Army & Navy Co-op. Strs, C.C.
Sun. 29th " —Sousas.
Sun. 6th Oct.—Hindu Gymkhana.
Sun. 13th " —Gowd Saraswat C. C.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Ever Leading Cases. By

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Jeanara, 2,786 tons, Captain M. N. English, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Middlesbro (11th May), with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Busreh &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 18th June 1912, should be regarded as a half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that the day shall be considered as a non-Weather Working day in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Talbot.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Flanin .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 19.

Abana .....2709 Routledge.....P & O Co
Bassano.....2762 Boxhall .....J F & Co
Dumra .....762 Morrison.....M M & Co
Esturia .....1280 Jones .....W & A G & Co
Gymeric.....2198 Cusack .....G H Essaji
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson .....F M & Co
Kattenturm .....3271 Maulin .....T M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Brewis .....Arab S Co
Norfolk.....2505 Buckby .....G Cotton & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen.....
Pandua.....2126 McClelland.....M M & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2535 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer .....2023 Wheeler .....Bo H S N Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Santhia.....3553 Robertson .....M M & Co
Upada .....3882 Hodgson.....M M & Co
Umta .....3492 Wilson .....M M & Co
Wardha .....2552 Baddock .....M M & Co
Uriana.....3384 Pratt .....M M & Co
Umbloti.....1378 Oat.....R A Willis
Gramsbergen.....Goat .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen			N Y Kaisha
B Castello	2330	Jordon	Hull	21-5	J Finlay & Co
C&E City of Lahore	4424	McFee		22-6	E Kohi K N & Co
D&E Clan McNeil	2504	Higgins			J Finlay & Co
G Hoseinee	993	Richardson			B and P S N Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
N Ardscastle	2869	Wain Wright			W & A G & Co
O Somali	2550	Kasch			A Strandes Co
P Chanda	3951	Tice			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan	2500	Davies	Naples	22-6	M M &Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kinnard	L'pool	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krassas	Port Said		Ralli Bros
4 Hermistan	2227	Sam	Dunkirk	25-6	T M &Co
5 Wellington	3625	Evans	Dunkirk	22-6	W & A G & Co
7 Sem'ramis	2476	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Gorjistan	2878	Paramor		20-6	M M & Co
9 Schazfels	3533	Straggker	Hamburg	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
12&13 India	4199	Gordon	Aden	22-6	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi		M M & Co
16 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	20	M M & Co

H W P D

Pontal	552	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	819	Ahmed	K'chi	21-6	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing		B P Trust

M W D D

City of Paris	5919	Campbell			Liverpool 25-6 K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Bassano	Boxhall	M'diesbro, May 11

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
18	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai, etc.
	Barala	Butler	Busreh, etc.
	Jeanara	English	Karachi.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Moxon, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bassano for Hull etc.
" Uriana for Calcutta, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Chyebassa, left Suez on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, arrived in London on the evening of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—10 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 23 bales wool, M Bafia ; 26 bales wool, B Tulockchand ; 36 bales wool, P Moorlidhar ; 63 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 79 bales wool, S Moodanlal ; 26 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 56 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—28 cwts condiments, H P Setna and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ardscastle s—60 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 412 cwts capsicumes, 312 cwts ginger, 300 cwts turmeric, 37 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 350 bales gunny wrappers, 195 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros ; 300 cwts zeodary, R Jeewandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—196 cwts casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—220 bales old gunnies, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—460 bales cottonfly and waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Gorjistan s—2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co ; 300 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate, 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Bardistan s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 5,900 cwts linseed, 16 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schazfels s—724 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, R Rajaram and Co ; 74 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 100 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause ; 162 cwts olibanum, J Dossa ; 55 bales cottonfly, H D Bode and Sons; 500 cwts horns, E Mohomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—785 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 400 cwts gum, 250 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 6 cwts garnet stone, J M Eshimtools and Co,

FOR OSAKA.

Semiramis s—101 cwts. turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VARNA.

Semiramis s—6 bales yarn, K Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders.)

Styliani Belis s—9,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—1,500 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 20th June, 1912.

BELGIUM, THE BALANCE-WHEEL OF TRADE.

MR. J. D. WHELPLEY, the American Commissioner who is investigating the commercial capabilities of Europe, in the latest of his "Trade of the World" papers, declares Belgium to be the commercial and industrial balance-wheel of the trade of the world. It is virtually the smallest independent country in the world in point of size, yet stands eighth in the list of the wealth of various and sixth in the total of her export and import trade. Except for her recently declared protectorate of a portion of the Congo, Belgium, unlike Holland, her rival in smallness of area and greatness of commerce, is not a colonial power. Her people have been content to stay at home and develop to the greatest possible extent their productive and advantageously placed lands. With virtually no navy, be it noted, her people have spread abroad their commerce under the protection of foreign war-vessels. With a standing army of forty thousand men, kept up to its mark by enforced military service, and with a chain of modern fortifications compassing her about, still she would be at the mercy of any one of her great neighbours but for the jealousy of the Powers which maintains the integrity of the political map of Europe. Yet Belgium is the balance-wheel of trade. The prosperity of Belgium is founded on her stores of coal and iron, the materials for making good glass and the peculiar adaptability of her soil for the growing of fibres for cloth-making. To these factors are added the facilities for transportation to and from all parts of the world and the sober and industrious character of her people who are and always have been workers. "Their attitude towards life, their physical appearance, their steadiness of purpose and their lack of imagination and so-called temperament, seem to harmonise with the output of their mills and foundries." A pulsating ant-hill is the term Mr. Whelpley employs to describe the country. Twelve thousand square miles of surface, of which thirty-five per cent. is cultivated and seventeen per cent. wooded ; on the remaining six thousand square miles and seven and a half million people live and work—such is Belgium. There are 68 people to the square mile, or deducting the cultivated fields and wooded areas, about 1,300. So many are there in fact that there is little chance for open spaces, no matter how congested the towns may become. The one idea which governs these people is to achieve the greatest productive power possible from the working unit. It is to this intensification of life, together with the natural facilities of transport, her strength is attributed—a strength which "stands as a continual threat to those elsewhere who would increase the cost of the staple manufactures to the consumer."

Belgium, twenty times as big as it is, Mr. Whelpley believes would govern the trade of the world, but an enlarged Belgium might be less successful than she is at present, for he thinks that bigger, she would in all probability bring down upon herself the problems and handicaps under which her greater rivals now labour and the slight margin of advantage in present cost of production would disappear. Under existing conditions with a slightly lower wage scale than prevails elsewhere, even in Germany, Belgium is able to have prices just sufficiently to act as a check upon bids for international business. Industry, commerce and labour are found to be organised to the highest degree possible and while they may occasionally fall into dispute with one another they have a common purpose—and that is the success of the people as a whole,—materialists with a purpose, who never deviate from their chosen line of march. Every year the trade of Belgium grows steadily and that growth is found to indicate the growth of world in material activities. Iron, steel, coal, glass and fabrics are what Belgium produces and by the absorption of these products are measured the material prosperity and development of people elsewhere. One-seventh of the population of Belgium are wage-workers, one-fifth are in the employment of rail roads, municipalities, three-fifths in factories while the other fifth do their work at home. In few countries has the small-holding been so generally and successfully carried into effect. Each year shows a satisfactory increase in population and the Belgium problem is not one of settled areas, undeveloped resources, scarcity of labour, the future is not giving much concern in that direction. Children over ten are looked upon as necessary contributors to the family and it is yet only in certain parts of the country that primary education is compulsory.

They are educating themselves for their work with that they are satisfied, for they have admitedly equipped themselves to hold their own in the struggle which will follow further developments in the world's trade. Technical schools are within the reach of all. That substantial gains may be recorded in Belgium, Mr. Whelpley is not inclined to believe, owing to the more intensity of development. It may be said, however, that there are no signs of decadence either among the Belgians or their industries. They can stand the stress of competition with the best as the American expert foretells, for years to come Belgium will fulfil her mission of service as the balance wheel of foreign trade of the world. Mr. Whelpley remarks on the condition of the people and, continuing, observes that though the government is in the form of monarchy there are no more democratic people in the world. They guard their liberty with jealous care and what the people they have in all matters of legislation. Authority is recognised and the reigning sovereign is treated with almost affectionate regard ; but "any attempt be made to impose on the community old-time ideas of absolutism, the existing form of government would be swept out of sight between sunrise and sunset." Such are the views of Mr. Whelpley informs his country that Americans must face in the years rapidly changing conditions they will be compelled to take in earnest their places in the struggle for the trade of the world.

GLORIOUS JUNE 18th is the anniversary of Waterloo and appropriately enough on that great day a writer took the opportunity to glorify the profession. Simla society was regaled in hour by Colonel Barrow dilating like Mr. Belloc on the blessings of war. Warriors in the eulogised war as 'an element and he of the world ordained by God' it 'the so far as to say that without in mat would stagnate and lose itself in pra sm.' We also know what and pre philosopher Nietsche wrote anythi war : "It is mere illusion to mak timent to expect much, even which om mankind if it forgets how that de As yet no means are known that co much into action as a great blood gh energy born of the camp, in anti personality born of hatred, proud ce born of murder and cold-existen that fervour born of effort earthq tion of the enemy, that people erence to loss, to one's own vitality that of one's fellows, to that ted S like soul-shaking which a a gre s when it is losing in Moltke But the lecturer of the Uni yet th Institution was neither to a warrior and strategist like by the a philosopher like Nietsche, contro iments that he gave utterance partis seem to have been inspired colone d may occasion a good deal of discou for we do not think the have peace will allow the gallant now, marks to go unchallenged. A when the blessings of war would hangi enthusiasm in other days, but they afraid, it will fall rather flat naval grim spectre of war is ever of th ore their eyes, and every year may pay more for military and war rations. The changed attitude usual nt generation on this subject the gauged by the fact that while twen and obtained for itself unmiss e space in the ninth edition of in a opedia Britannica published whi years ago, it has been dis-viou he edition published last year subj ges. Peace, on the other hand, artic no separate article in the pre-dist on, forms in the present the Bar separate and unusually long sing ich is a real treatise by a org ed writer, Sir Thomas it w This is enough to show the wa progress made by the move-usu avour of peace and of the so n of international peace. Still div rth while pointing out that hu ll is not so great an evil as it is na pposed to be. We need not go th olonel Barrow who calls war a fro stitution. But certainly war is a U stitution based on our human wh it is constituted at present, and pr seless to eradicate it altogether of system as some Pacifists and ev hope to do. The blessings of war fo Colonel eulogised are certainly ou human society at an early stage th and promote virtues in men h se are not of the highest kind. Bergehot in his *Physics and* work which the lecturer has utilised, pointed out already s ago all the good that war was ; but his important distinction overlooked. "War both needs ates certain virtues, not the ut what may be called the pre-virtues." There are other and rtues which thrive only in

ENSINGH THE judgment of the Judicial Committee ENT. of the Privy Council in the appeal pre-y Mr. Clarke, a former District e of Mymensingh, will arouse nterest throughout Bengal and, ell, be received with much satis-y the large bulk of the commu-. Clarke was stationed at the Bengal town during vere times, I when in consequence of racial disturbances it was undoubtedly necessary to conduct a large number of house searches. In one case, in particular, the proprietor of the house was a wealthy zemindar, and after the search had been made he alleged that it had been conducted with unnecessary violence, that religious and caste susceptibilities had been violated and much unnecessary damage done to the fabric of the building. A question of official malice was also involved, and the complainant was advised by his ultra-nationalist friends to try his luck at the Calcutta High Court. This he did and after a long trial succeeded in securing from Mr. Justice Fletcher a verdict with substantial damages. A good deal of capital was made out of the case at the time by the disaffected section of the Indian Press, but Mr. Clarke filed his appeal with what result Reuter tells us to-day—a complete vindication, with reversal of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court. In all the circumstances we feel Mr. Clarke and the Government of Bengal are sincerely to be congratulated, for the result of the case has disposed, once and for all, of an incident which has often been thrust forward as an evidence of British zubberdust.

HOUSE RENTS IN THE CITIES. A CALCUTTA contemporary suggests that landlords in the old capital have a lean time before them, and that in the near future they will have to face large reduction in rents. This, we presume, will be due partly to the fact that with the Government of India establishments at Delhi, or Simla as the case may be, there will be less demand for accommodation. It will be interesting to see whether this fact will be seized upon as a further argument against the change of capital. It has, for years, been obvious in Calcutta, as it has been in Bombay, that the housing problem was rapidly becoming acute to those of moderate means. Houses and flats, not always modern or desirable, in both cities fetch annual rents which in many cases would be considered exorbitant if demanded for country estates in England. For example the equivalents of £100 and £150 will secure only a very moderate dwelling in Bombay or Calcutta ; but what could not be secured for similar rents in England ? Conditions are different, of course, but the difference is not so marked as the difference in the rent. Anyhow, we imagine there are hundreds of families in Bombay who would welcome, rightly or wrongly, a transfer of Government to "anywhere" if the same prospect of cheaper living were held out to them.

THE SUFFRAGIST HOOLIGANS. THE hooligan party of the Women's Suffrage movement are not to be deterred, apparently, from committing acts of lawlessness by the heavy sentences passed on their leaders, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Reuter does not tell us very much about the scene at the India Office function ; only enough, indeed, to emphasise its disgraceful character. Mr. Asquith, the Premier, an elderly man of sixty years of age, was singled out for assault, though we have no doubt that he was accompanied by younger men equally strongly opposed to women's suffrage as himself. The inference is clear. It is appropriate that following immediately on this occurrence suffragists should declare publicly that thosewof their number now in prison will institute a "hunger strike" until all alike are treated as first-class misdemeanants. If there were not a certain way of frustrating this, we should say, let them remain hungry. It would do them good and the country no harm : and there is no reason in the world why these people should not be treated as ordinary criminals who wilfully break the law. Indeed, the only fault to be found so far with the sentences inflicted on them is that they were inadequate.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being matured for strengthening the postal and telegraph services at Delhi next winter, consequent upon the move of the Government of India there.

IT is understood that the Government of India are considering the question of the provision of increased life-boat accommodation for native passenger steamers and emigrant and pilgrim ships in Indian waters.

THE Maharajah Holkar of Indore is to pay a short visit to Kashmir.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with His Honour the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane, at Barnes Court last night.

The Government of Madras have approved of the selection of Mr. Kuruvilla Zacharia for the Government Scholarship tenable in England by natives of India, which has been placed this year at the disposal of the University of Madras. Mr. Zachariah will go to Oxford to study Modern History.

Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, proposes to leave Simla on his monsoon tour on the 1st of July spending the 3rd, 4th, and 5th at Ajmer and the 6th at Ahmedabad. He will be in Bombay from the 7th to the 16th of July ; at Bangalore from the 18th to the 21st and at Ootacamund from the 22nd to the 29th. From the 2nd to the 6th of August he will be in Poona, and from the 7th to the 10th of August again in Bombay. Nagpur will be visited from the 11th to the 14th of August and Calcutta from the 26th to the 14th. He will be in Allahabad on the 25th, in Lucknow on the 26th and 27th and in Bareilly on the 28th of August. From the 29th of August to the 5th of September he will be at Nainital and after a visit on the 6th and 7th of September to Delhi he hopes to return to Simla on the 8th of September. The tour will be mainly occupied with consultations and arrangements for the further amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Prorogation of the German Imperial Diet.

BERLIN, MAY 31.

The German Diet prorogued itself for six months. It could well afford to grant itself such a long holiday after less than four months' work. For the programme proposed by the Government when the newly elected House met in the beginning of February, has been fully absolved.

There is no disputing the point that the General Elections in January, especially the numerous supplementary elections, turned out most infavourably for the present Government. Instead of 51 Social-Democrats as in the last Diet at its dissolution, not less than 110 "comrades" were counted in the new House, in which the Red party was more numerous than any other. On the other hand, the Conservatives on whom the Government looked as its natural supporters were reduced to a smaller figure than even their opponents had anticipated. It was the general verdict that the new Diet could not enjoy a long life, because the important Bills awaiting the representatives of the people would not be carried. Nevertheless the speech from the Throne adopted an optimistic view. The Emperor expressed his belief that a working majority for a national policy would be found despite the majority of opponents to the financial reorganisation adopted in 1909. This optimism was severely criticised at the time. The Government answered by expressing a belief that even the unexpected increase of the Social-Democrats would not effect the answer given by the voice of the nation to questions of vital importance.

It is now obvious that this optimism was correct. For the Diet did quick and efficient work. The Bills for increasing the Army and the Navy were passed with crushing majorities without much wrangling and party struggle. Even the more technical problem of finding the ways and means was successfully solved in a way acceptable to the federal Governments.

We may therefore assert that the Imperial Chancellor Baron Bethmann-Hollweg has every reason to be satisfied with the new Diet. In the face of all predicted difficulties and in spite of the most embittered onslaughts on his policy he has scored a magnificent victory. Without much ado the Armament Bills, the most comprehensive since Prince Bismarck's military bills of 1887, were carried against the Social-Democrats. It is evident, that in Germany a great change has been effected in the last twenty-five years. In 1887 a heroic effort by the great statesman, but in vain ; the Diet was to be dissolved and a most turbulent agitation gave to the electioneering campagne a ring of dangerous trouble being ahead for the Fatherland. This time, however, the bills were granted as a matter-of-course, though the same parties that then formed the opposition, command now a large majority and fill the posts of Speakers and Chairmen in the Diet. This is an incontrovertible proof that at present no party except the Social-Democrats can afford to oppose measures framed by the Government in the national interest ; the voters would at once turn against a parliamentary party that made an attempt of this kind.

More surprising still was the success with which the Government got the necessary sources of new Revenue for covering the increase of expenditure. It was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abolish the exemption from the Excise duty allowed in 1887. Thereby 36 million marks a year were expected. The Diet adopted the principle, but, by some modifications in favour of the small distilleries reduced this source of income to 20 millions. But at the same time the law for abolishing the Excise Duty on sugar in, and after, the year 1914 was altered, so that it will remain in force until 1917, or two years and a half longer. Thereby about 100 million marks will be gained so that at least for five years to come the additional requirements for the Army and the Navy are covered. For the financial situation of the German Empire is in consequence of the great financial reform of 1909 most favourable. The surplus of the last year amounted to 220 million marks. The Government is convinced that at least one-fourth of this amount may be safely credited as a permanent asset of the Treasury. As the whole additional increase of the cost of the Armament amounts for the next five years to annual requirements of from 90 to 120 million marks, there is now an ample provision secured for balancing the State Household of the Empire despite the increase of military expenditure.

Thus the German Government is to be congratulated not only on the success with which the ways and means have been found, but also on the sources and on the methods by which the money is forthcoming. After all, the announcement of the present Chancellor that he aims at a Government elevated above the atmosphere of party struggle has its advantages. It is true, he is thereby compelled to find the support of changeable combinations of parties, and he is attacked from all sides, because no party may claim consideration for its own sake. But for the despatch of state business this method has up to now proved to be highly successful.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF OIL-MILL OWNERS.

At Brussels an Association of oil-mill owners from nearly all countries of Europe has been founded for putting the overseas shipments of the valuable raw material they use, on a more solid footing. In the first place the supply of the linseed imported from India, China, La Plata and the countries adjacent to the Black Sea is to be improved, while there is less complaint about cottonseed. The object, in view, is to prevent fraudulent admixtures of non-oleaginous substances and to secure punctual delivery. It has been agreed, that the marketable standard of admixture shall be equal to four percents of non-oleaginous substances, and if the amount of admixture exceed it the difference is to be deducted from the contract price. Cash on arrival of the shipment in the port of destination is to be the uniform condition of payment inserted in the contracts. The second point of complaint in the unpardonable delay of shipping that has rather become the rule than the reception. In future the mill owners will allow extensions of delivery only in case of force majeure or strikes. But the wording of the formula for this purpose has not yet been fixed, because the Incorporated Oil Association has consulted a high English authority for legal advise in the matter.

EXPORTATION OF PHOSPHATE.

The rapidly growing importance of phosphate for manuring purposes is also clear from the Statistical Returns of the exportation from the Antipodic islands of the German Colonial Empire. From the Marshal Islands the quantity exported in 1909 reached already 75 millions Kilogrammes valued at 4 1-2 million Marks; it rose in the following year to nearly double that amount, 142 2-3 millions Kilogrammes, valued at 8 1-2 millions. From the West Carolines, where his industry is of quite recent date, the exportation jumped up in even higher proportion, viz. from 8 1-2 million Kilogrammes in 1909 to 36 millions in 1910 or exactly four times the former figure. As now the draining pits of Angaur are completed, the increase will be even more marked in future. The Pacific Phosphate Co. is therefore in a position to pay extraordinarily high dividends. Most of its shares are owned by the Jaluit Co. of Hamburgh, that inaugurated the industry a few years ago.

NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Already some years ago the well-known Professor of History in Leipzig University Lamprecht demanded that new means of scientific research and new institutions for accommodating and supporting original investigators were required in Germany in order to uphold the standard of prominence bequeathed by the past. As regards natural science, this requirement has been fulfilled in 1911 by the magnificent Kaiser Wilhelm Association in Berlin for the purpose of advancing the various branches of natural science. Now Professor Lamprecht has succeeded in laying the foundation for a similar Institute in favour of the advancement of the philosophical, philological and historical disciplines. He collected an amount of £50,000 sterling from his friends, persuaded the Government of the Kingdom of Saxony to grant an annual allowance of £3,600 to begin with and then the City of Leipzig added £1,000 a year. For the special branch of mathematics the famous booksellers' firm of Messrs B. G. F. Teubner of Leipzig added another 1,000 pounds a year, so that the new Institute is endowned with a sure allowance of £8,600 a year from the very beginning. The whole will be incorporated in the University of Leipzig, so that all the facilities of research provided already in this oldest German University will be at the disposal of the investigators attached to the new Institute. The aim of the new Institute will be more especially the furtherance of original research in the field of history, especially History of Civilisation and Fine Arts ; but geography and ethnography, philosophy and psychology, statistics and political economy will also be included. At the head of the philosophical section Professor Wundt will preside. How the whole Institute will be organised, is not yet clear. It seems as though Professor Lamprecht thinks of founding a comprehensive collection of statistical, documentary, photographic and other material not yet accessible anywhere else.

There is evidently a tendency of concentration in the learned world. Experience has taugh us, that the elaborate system of branching off new specialities has also its disadvantage, because the different stores of knowledge are getting more and more separated and ignore each other. As in antiquity the famous Museum of Alexandria owed its origin to the wish to keep together all available sources of information in one convenient locality, we may come back again to some similar tendencies in our own time. But we must adopt another system. At present no large public library can endeavour to collect all valuable publications in any given branch. The consequence was that e g. in medicine the specialists filled up the gap by founding associations with a view of storing up all available literature in their peculiar line. Thus there are old established Associations for the study of physiology, of laryngology, of dermatology, of oteology, of uology, and so on. Each of them has heaped up a valuable library of books and pamphlets relating to this particular line of medical research. But this division of labour involves a great waste of money, because the standard and more general works on medicine are to be bought by every Association. Why not bring them all together under one roof for the accommodation of all members of any association of specialists ? It is this concentration that has been agitated for by Herr Hans Kohn, Librarian of the Medical Society of Berlin. At last he gained his point. First of all the Society for Children's diseases combined its library of 12,000 volumes with that of the Medical Society containing above 40,000 volumes. Now the greater part of the other medical societies have followed suit, and very soon the capital of the German Empire will place an imcomparable medical library at the disposal of any medical man practising in Berlin. What is saved by subscribing the leading periodicals only for one copy instead of twenty will be used for extending the circle of foreign medical periodicals worth consulting.

At the same time great efforts are being made in Germany for making the results of scientific research accessible to the multitude, as far as that is possible. In this respect Museums open to the public are of great importance. As an instance we mention the Haeckel-Museum opened to the public at Jena on May 21st. It was in 1904 that Professor Haeckel conceived the idea of illustrating the doctrine of Evolution by exposing to view a series of products of nature in which the result of evolution is elderly visible. At once £20,000 were contributed by his admirers and his successor in the University, Professor Plate, continued Haeckel's work. As it is at present, we may call it a Museum of Ontology and Phylogeny. We get e. g. a glance of the variation of species by- going through the long rows of birds from the original wild fowl up to the latest whim of the breader of the domestic hen or of pigeons. The margin of variabilities impresses us as much wider than we thought of, when we compare the objects brought together here. Eccentricities of nature are apparently the rule. For we see here beetles with enormous feelers side by side with their kindred remarkable for the almost complete shrinkage of useful organs; spiders with gigantic legs and monstrosities like the birds with long beak and short tongues. The data of inheritance, of cross-breeding, of mimicry are grouped together in a most instructive way. Certainly old Professor Haeckel must be very pleased, that an Institute that has no equal in the world is devoted exclusively to demonstrating the data of Evolution to the crowds of visitors wishing to get a clearer notion of Darwinism.

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OVER-CARRIED PASSENGERS.

Danger of "Seeing Friends" off by Steamer.

Four Australians, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, were charged before the Joint Police Magistrate, Colombo recently with having stowed away on board the R.M.S. "Omrah" when the vessel sailed from Fremantle on the 13th instant.

The accused stated that they went on board the "Omrah" at Fremantle to see a friend off, and then returned ashore, where they had several drinks together. They returned on board the boat again as they had missed their friend up the street. They could not find him on board and the steward told them they would meet him in few minutes, so they sat in the saloon and had some more refreshments. The next thing they knew was that the boat was half an hour out at sea. When asked for their tickets they stated that they were not passengers, and that they wanted to get of the steamer.

The accused Wallace stated that he was a horse-trainer, and Dowling that he was a jockey. The latter added, in evidence, that he had no reason at all to leave Australia, where he had a good living. The whole affair, he said, was purely unintentional. He did not want to go back at the company's expense, as people he knew in Ceylon would give the necessary money.

The Magistrate acquitted and discharged the accused remarking "that they may have been overcrowded as is in my own experience perfectly likely."

TAFT OR ROOSEVELT?

THE FIGHT AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

"Topsy-Turveydom" as the Leading Feature.

REPUBLICANS' NOMINEE STILL UNCERTAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The English newspaper correspondents at Chicago, describing the topsy-turveydom of the situation in regard to the Presidential election, compare it to an imaginary contest between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George for the Kingship, with the National Liberal Club, crammed with rival delegates from the Empire, and the balance of votes controlled by fifty South African negroes.

FIRST BLOOD TO MR. TAFT.

CHICAGO, JUNE 19.

The first test of strength at the Republican convention has resulted in favour of Mr. Taft, whose nominee, Mr. Elihu Root, has been elected temporary chairman by 558 votes against 509, obtained by Mr. McGovern, the nominee of the Roosevelt party.

The proceedings yesterday were noisy, but generally good-humoured. In spite of some bitter speeches, there was no disturbance of order.

LATER.

Twelve thousand people were present at the coliseum yesterday at Chicago. Policemen were everywhere. A solid line of police, armed with clubs and revolvers, was ranged in front of the platform.

Mr. Roosevelt from his room in the hotel commanded his forces by telephone.

Governor Hadley, on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt, moved an amendment that the roll of the National Committee be rejected, on the ground that it contained fraudulent names.

The Chairman listened for twenty minutes and then, amid uproar, ruled the motion out of order. Afterwards he submitted the name of Senator Root for the chairmanship.

The nomination of Governor McGovern (Wisconsin) is regarded as an astute Roosevelitian move to secure the support of Mr Lafollette's progressive delegates; but a sensation was caused when Mr. Lafollette's campaign manager announced that he refused to be forced into an alliance with any candidate.

The voting proceeded with occasional outbursts of pandemonium. With Pennsylvania voting 64 for McGovern and 12 for Root, the former led, but Washington State declaring in favour of Root assured the election of the latter by the Convention.

Then, amid wild excitement Mr. Root advanced to deliver his address. He was frequently interrupted, but later received a quiet hearing.

He paid a tribute to the Republican achievements under President Taft's administration.

CHICAGO, JUNE 19.

Both parties are displaying the utmost activity. The "Taftites" are making every effort to maintain their majority in the Convention, but the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the ultimate result.

PREMIER CITY OF INDIA.

Sir Montagu Turner on the Change of Capital.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Sir Montagu Turner, presiding at the tenth annual Calcutta dinner last night, made a lengthy speech, in giving the toast of Old Calcutta as the seat of government.

He traced the growth and development of the city, and said the great prestige it had gained in the eyes of the world would be somewhat dimmed by transfer of the capital, but the position of Calcutta as premier city of India would not be affected. The King had given it this title, and it was irrevocable. He quoted and endorsed Lord Curzon's remarks in the House of Lords' debate in February.

Regarding the advantage to the Government of their stay in Calcutta, the fact that officials were in close touch with the commercial community for four months in the year had been of enormous assistance to the Government of India and had been for the good of the whole of India.

The haste and secrecy of the decision to transfer the capital was unfortunate for the country, and would lead the Government into difficulties, which might otherwise have been avoided. Delhi should be only a ceremonial capital, Calcutta remaining the head-quarters of certain departments, as requested by the Bengal Chamber.

The cost of the new capital, he said, should be met by a special loan. It was monstrous that the surplus revenues, which were badly needed for reproductive works, should be diverted to the building of the new Delhi.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In reply to Mr. Wedgwood, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said, "The area now under consideration for the new capital forms part of the lands notified immediately after the Durbar for acquisition."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The Government of India Bill has passed through the Committee stage of the House of Lords without amendment or discussion.

LORD HARRIS ON BOMBAY.

Delighted at the Progress of Sixteen Years.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Lord Harris, presenting the Public Schools medal of the Royal Asiatic Society to H. J. A. Keating, of Eton, for an essay on Lord Lawrence, said our difficulties in India had been great, but we were progressing in the right direction. On re-visiting India after sixteen years, he had been more delighted than he could express at the progress on the Bombay side in many directions, and especially at the growth of social intercourse between Europeans and Indians.

AN AERIAL COLLISION.

Terrible Disaster to Army Aviators.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DOUAI, JUNE 19.

The Army Aviators, Lieutenant Peignian and Captain Dubois, while flying here to-day, collided at a height of eighty feet.

Both men were killed, the machines lying in a tangled mass on the ground.

THE LANCASHIRE TROUBLE.

Uncompromising Attitude of the Employers.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The ring list sub-committee of the Master Cotton-Spinners' Federation has refused to continue negotiations with the ring-spinners, unless demands upon individual firms are withdrawn pending the negotiations. The Federation Committee has passed a resolution endorsing the sub-committee's attitude and also declaring that the terms which the employers are offering are generous.

The resolutions have been communicated to the Cardroom Amalgamation.

RACING AT HOME.

Royal Hunt Cup Won Easily by Eton Boy.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The result of the Royal Hunt Cup was as follows:—

Eton Boy.....(Trigg) 1
Long Set.....(Higgs) 2
Matelot.....(Longhurst) 3

ALSO RAN:—Whisk Broom (Maher), Mushroom (Rickaby), Bachelor's Hope (Donoghue), Beaurepaire (Hewitt), Dorando (Martin), Jarretiere (McGhee), Bannockburn (F. Templeman), Brancepeth (Clark,) My Collar (Wheatley), Ask Papa (Smythe), Dalnacraig (Winter), Shanballymore (Carron), Oliver Goldsmith (Robbins), Atmah (March), Rockland (Bullock) Mary II. (Barratt), Cathay (Gardiner), Prim, Simon (Butchers), Prevoyant (Huxley), Newmarket (Plant), Hamerton (Ringstead), Mediator (Duller). Sunspot, (F. Wootton) Royal Tender, (Piper) and Outram (Buckley).

THE RACE:—After five furlongs Dorando was slightly ahead, the next horses being Beaurepaire, Eton Boy, Long Set and Matelot in the order named. Approaching the small ring Eton Boy took up the running from Beaurepaire, Long Set and Whisk Broom. Soon afterwards Long Set went up into second place, but Eton Boy stayed and won by three lengths, a length and a half between second and third.

BETTING:—100 to 12 against Eton Boy.
9 to 1 against Long Set.
50 to 1 against Matelot.
100 to 12 Bachelor's Hope.

CRICKET.

Another County Championship Result.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Northamptonshire has beaten Essex by an innings and 137 runs.

THE TEST TEAM.

The eleventh place in the English test match team will be filled by either Jessop or W. W. Hearne.

The final choice will be made on the morning of the match.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

The International group, negotiating the loan to China, met yesterday, and there is excellent authority for stating that a form of agreement was practically reached.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In reply to Mr. MacCallum Scott, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said an increase in the grants to secondary schools in Madras was under consideration.

AN AIRSHIP SUCCESS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Zeppelin airship "Victoria Louise" flew from Dusseldorf to Hamburg, and round the Dutch coast, for twelve hours yesterday, with twenty-five passengers including naval men.

ARTIFICIAL RUBBER.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The *Times* states that a company is being formed for the artificial production of rubber, referred to by Professor Perkin in his lecture on Monday.

ANGLO-SCOTTISH GOLF.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Anglo-Scottish Professional Golf International at Muirfield, has resulted in a tie, each gaining five wins in the singles and three in the foursomes, while five matches were halved. The most exciting game was that in which Braid and Herd beat Vardon and Taylor by one up.

THE EXPELLED ITALIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 19.

One thousand Italians left yesterday. No demonstration occurred. The total now expelled from Constantinople is 10,000.

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

The local branch of Indian Red Crescent Society, to-day, forwarded a remittance of Rs. 500 by-cable to London.

HOME RULE.

Remarkable Scenes in the House of Commons.

WILL ULSTER FIGHT?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The House of Commons is still discussing the amendment to the Home Rule Bill, which proposes to return the four Ulster counties to the United Kingdom.

Mr. F. E. Smith emphasised the fact that Mr. Redmond refused to accept the Bill, unless it included Ulster. He would like to see the Nationalists attempt to take Ulster. They might start, but they would never return. Their idea was that the conquest should be achieved by English soldiers. He asked the Government for a declaration as to whether they had faced the contingency of resistance by Ulster.

Mr. Birrell reiterated that the Government fully appreciated the strong feeling in Ulster. It was absurd to suppose that they regarded lightly the possibility of civil war, which could not be confined to Ireland, but he did not believe that any Ulsterman thought his life or liberty was in danger. He did not believe that the circumstances would ever enable anybody to make an intelligent appeal to the arbitrament of war. When the present trouble and disturbances were over Irishmen of all classes would co-operate for the common good.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking with great vehemence, said there were things stronger than a Parliamentary majority. The Government knew that they dare not employ troops to expel Ulstermen from the Union. The Government, giving such an order, would run greater risk of being lynched in London—

Opposition cheers drowned the rest of the sentence.

He declared that the Government were inciting Ulstermen to show, not by words but by acts, that they were in earnest.

After Mr. Asquith had moved the closure, which caused an uproar from the Unionists, the amendment was defeated by 320 votes to 251.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the division, last night, on the amendment to the Home Rule Bill, the following Liberal members, Messrs. T. C. Agar-Robartes, Pirie, Munro-Ferguson, Cowan and Sir Clifford Cory, voted against the Government.

The smallness of the majority was greeted with a storm of Opposition cheers and it is regarded as an indication that there is trouble ahead for the Government in committee.

The Liberal papers describe the amendment as the crux of the Bill, and say that its defeat means that the critical point has been turned.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Sir W. E. Smith's Appointment Cancelled.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Gretton asked why Sir W. E. Smith had not taken over the duties of his appointment as Director of Naval Construction.

Mr. Churchill replied, "We have decided not to proceed with the appointment of Sir W. E. Smith, whose services are more useful as Superintendent of Contract Work."

Mr. Churchill paid a high tribute to Sir William's services in that capacity.

AUSTRALIA AND STRIKES.

BRISBANE, JUNE 19.

The Government have introduced a Bill against general strikes. It provides for a secret ballot of all concerned and makes a fortnight's notice compulsory.

BRITISH TROOPS OVERSEAS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Asked to state the effective strength of the British garrisons in Egypt and South Africa, Mr. Tennant replied that he did not consider it expedient to publish the strength of garrisons abroad.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18.

One hundred and twenty-six cases of plague with 104 deaths have occurred during the past week.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

Splendid Service by the N. W. Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 19.

Deliveries of wheat in Karachi by the North Western Railway continue to exceed the figures of the past two years. Arrivals up to the evening of the 15th instant compare with arrivals during similar periods in 1910 and 1911 as under:—

1st to 15th June, 1912, 136,335 tons,
1st to 15th June, 1911, 113,858 tons,
1st to 15th June, 1910, 48,412 tons.

Eight steamers are in the stream to-day and June promises to be even a busier export month than May.

THE CAPE COMORIN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

In the Cape Comorin riot case, a prosecution witness, Padmananda Pillay, Revenue Accountant, Cape Comorin, examined to-day, deposed that he accompanied the tahsildar magistrate while the latter was going to the scene of the riot with some European officers of the steamer "Zinnia." He had a chit from the magistrate to summon the Nair Brigade. He heard the ringing of the church bell. Witness supported the magistrate's statements in the main. Other witnesses identified almost all the important men among the accused as having taken part in the riot.

THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 19.

The river at Kotri has risen three feet during the last week.

THE MYMENSINGH APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Fletcher's Famous Judgment Reversed.

STRONG CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided the appeal setting the right to search for arms in Bengal [r. Clarke, District Magistrate of Mymensingh appealed against the judgment of the High Court of Bengal, which upheld the action for spass against Mr. Clarke, arising out of the latter's orders for searches for arms on the p[illegible]ses of the Hindu respondents after the Hit-Moslem disturbances at Jamalpore on the [illegible]th of April, [illegible].

The case was heard by Lords Macnaghten, Atkinson and Shaw, Sir John Edge and Ameer Ali.

The judgment found that there was no foundation for the trespass suit, and that Mr. Clarke's action, in the circumstances, was quite justified. The charge of personal misconduct was reiterated without a shadow of proof and deserved the severest reprobation. The appeal was allowed, and the suit dismissed with costs in both Indian courts, respondents to pay the costs of appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Ju[illegible]

The facts are these; During the [illegible]sing and Jamalpur disturbances after the swadeshi movement and the Bengal partition, several houses were searched in Mymensingh, including the cutchery house of Mr. Clarke, Acharya Choudhury, [illegible] Kishore Acharya Chowdhury. The search was illegal, and actions against Mr. Clarke and others who conducted the search. Mr. Fletcher decreed them. The High Court of the Calcutta High Court, Justice Fletcher, judgment[illegible]

FOREST INQUIRY IN [illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The Madras Forest Committee will commence its sittings at Nellore on the 3rd of July next. Four days' inquiry will be held at Nellore when a large number of witnesses, both official and non-official, will be examined. After this the Committee will travel some miles inland into the forests to obtain an idea of the practical working of the forest regulations in selected localities. The Committee will then probably move on to Kavali in the same district, where a similar procedure will also be adopted. The next district to be visited will probably be Guntur, but up to the present the programme has not been definitely settled. The Committee will not visit every one of the districts in the Presidency, but their investigations will be confined to typical districts. It is at present impossible to say how long the work of the Committee will last, but it is probable that it may extend to six months.

The scope of the enquiry will be fairly comprehensive to judge from the very long list of questions, which has been submitted to the leading officials and non-officials.

The list of questions covers thirty-one pages of printed matter. Separate sets of questions are being prescribed for the officials and for the general public under the various heads, on which the enquiry will proceed, viz., grazing, fuel and leaf manure.

RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

"We are afraid the landlords in Calcutta are in for a stormy time next year," a Calcutta paper writes. "The talk of the town is the question of rent. It is very likely that those whose leases expire at the end of the current year may send an ultimatum to their landlords asking them to reduce rents and, in the event of the landlords refusing to do so, declaring their inability to take out fresh leases. So many new buildings have sprung up during the past two or three years, and so many are in the process of construction, that there promises to be no lack of housing accommodation."

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE).

LAHORE, JUNE 19.

A head-constable, and a constable, are under trial in the court of the district magistrate on a charge of having made false entries in the register of criminal tribes and issued false certificates of exemption to some Sansiahs who are members of a criminal tribe. Several witnesses were examined and charges were framed. The 2nd of July has been fixed for the next hearing.

BANGALORE NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 19.

Old Wellingtonians in Bangalore dined together at the United Service Club Annexe last night. There were present: Col. Butler, R.F.A., in the chair; Mr. Warburton, I.C.S.; Major McClintock, R. E.; Captain Fraser (Cameron Highlanders); Messrs. Usborne and McGrath, R.F.A.; Cassidy (64th Pioneers) and Pearson (114th Mahrattas).

At toast time a cable was despatched to the headmaster of Wellington College, wishing the old school "good luck."

Waterloo Day was celebrated by sports by the 7th Hussars, the day being observed as a garrison holiday.

At Lodge "Gibbs" (S. C.) last night, Mr. A. S. Andrews was installed Right Worshipful Master for the ensuing Lodge year, the ceremoney being performed by Messrs. Perrow, Allen and Wills from Lodge Southern Cross, (S. C.), Kolar. About fifty brethren were present who afterwards attended the banquet.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 19.

Rai Iqbal Narain Gurtoo, honorary headmaster of the Central Hindu College at Benares, who is now in Cawnpore, has so far remitted to head-quarters the sum of Rs. 45,000 out of Rs. 1,50,000 promised in Cawnpore to the Hindu University fund. Raja Chandrashanker, whose estate is under the Court of Wards, has obtained the latter's approval to the payment in instalments of a quarter of lakh of rupees which he promised to the scheme.

KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

A Frontier correspondent states that according to recent news from Kabul, the Khost rebellion is at an end.

NEWS FROM TIBET.

More Refugees Massacred at Lhanman.

CHINESE TROOPS AT LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says that a rumour is current there that 100 soldiers from the border province have reached Lhassa after enduring great hardships. No transport could be hired, the villagers were either hostile or the country was deserted for hundreds of miles. Three to four hundred more men are within sight.

It is also reported that the Tibetans have run short of ammunition for modern rifles and the last instalment of 4,000 rounds have been sent from Yatung and Gyantse.

A Chinese merchant from Lhassa says that refugees at Lhanman have been massacred and their goods confiscated. How many were there is not known.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE'S OFFENCE.

"Unfit to Conduct a Judicial Enquiry."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

Justices, Holmwood and Imam in disposing of a forgery case from Mozufferpore, took exception to the remark of a deputy magistrate on whose report Mohunt Narain Gir was directed to be prosecuted for forgery. Their Lordships in setting aside the order for the prosecution of the Mohunt observed:—"We also wish to draw attention to the extremely improper remark of the deputy magistrate which shows that he is entirely unfit to conduct such a judicial enquiry in which he relies upon a conviction before a local court in a criminal case against the Mohunt and Amol Singh were convicted, and he goes on to tell us that they were acquitted only by the High Court. This appears to us to be a case of great contempt and we must ask the Magistrate to call upon the deputy magistrate to furnish us with an explanation of the passage in his judgment and we shall give our orders as to what should be done in the matter until that explanation is submitted.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS' LIST.

Gracious Refusal of Indian Distinction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

In connection with the Birthday Honours' list Sirish Chunder Sarvadhikary, editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, who was given a Raibahadurship, writes in his paper: "The title of Raibahadur, far from doing any honour to [illegible] have the effect of lowering him in the estimation for various considerations, in consequence of which he had refused the offer of the title thrice before, though it is quite possible why the same honour has been conferred on him by the Government without his knowledge and consent on the present occasion.

It is stated that Mr. Karamat Hussein, of Arrah (Behar), has declined to accept the title of Khan Saheb.

THE BURMAN "ROBIN HOOD."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

Maung Ba, the Burmese Robin Hood, wanted in connection with numerous dacoities and robberies in Upper Burma, for whose capture a reward of Rs. 3,500 was offered by the police, was arrested to-day at Pyapon District. In his wife's house has been found considerable jewellery, [illegible] eighty 12-bore cartridges said to belong to various persons.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Boarding-house-keepers in Poona are feeling some apprehension at the proposition which is under discussion between the Civil authorities of Poona and the Cantonment and Municipality to make them amenable to police regulations. The proposition is that the Poona authorities have the power of issuing licenses to boarding houses tea and coffee shops, billiard and bagatelle saloons, and that they have power to enter all such houses by day or night, and that they be required to keep and produce for inspection registers of all guests and their good behaviour. It is also proposed to frame rules preventing the sale of alcoholic drinks in such places.

POONA LOCAL SYNDICATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Mr. [illegible] Assistant Sessions Judge of Poona has sentenced seven out of eight Gujarat who were charged with being members of a gang of 81 housebreakers who operated on their dopredations in Poona and its suburbs during a number of years. The remaining five to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The eighth accused was acquitted.

EXPORT FINANCE.

Large Surplus of Over [illegible] Crores of Rupees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The [illegible] 1912 Budget estimate for [illegible] crores revenue expenditure of one [illegible] crores of rupees against an income of forty lakhs, leaving a surplus of [illegible] lakhs. The 4,26,00,000. The income total expenditure on crore and thirty-six capital [illegible] 49,31,00,000.

On the last three assets of the Trust [illegible] eleven crores twenty-three lakhs and [illegible] eight crores [illegible] The assets do not include the [illegible] value of the Strand Bank [illegible] balance has been made for the [illegible] value of other estates owned [illegible] The revenue for the [illegible] lakhs ahead of previous [illegible]

MRS. THORPES' ADVENTURE.

Another Charge by a Bombay Htoel.

ACCUSED AGAIN ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

Mrs. M. Thorpe, who was convicted on Monday by a jury of cheating, was arrested to-day by the local police on a charge of cheating at the instance of the propiertor of a Bombay hotel.

[We understand that the Bombay hotel in question is the Taj Mahal.]

BANK OF BURMA.

Affidavit by a Bombay Bank Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

In the Rangoon Chief Court, this afternoon, in the matter of the Bank of Burma, an affidavit was filed by Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, Agent of the Alliance Bank, of Simla at Bombay. In it the Agent states that his Bank were creditors to the extent over a three lakhs of rupees in respect of deposits and interest up to the 11th of November last, the date of the voluntary winding up of the Bank; that in his opinion it would be to the benefit of the Alliance Bank not to appoint a second liquidator as it would entail considerable further expense in the liquidations and as Mr. Holdsworth declined to act jointly with the other liquidator he prayed the Court that it may be pleased to appoint an Advisory Committee of say five persons of those whose names were submitted to assist him in the liquidation. In the opinion of the Agent the liquidation must in the ordinary course take considerable time as a portion of the assets consists of shares in the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., which have a rising tendency in the market and require to be skilfully handled in the interests of all concerned.

MADRAS MURDER TRIAL.

High Court Judges Disagree in Appellate Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The Vacation Bench of the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Bakewell and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer, delivered different judgments to-day in the Pundi murder case. Mr. Justice Bakewell, after an exhaustive review of the evidence, held that the case against the appellant had been well established. It was clear that the appellant had a motive in getting rid of his daughter-in-law. His Lordship in these circumstances was for confirming the conviction and sentence of death passed on the appellant by the Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer, on the other hand, held that the evidence on the record did not warrant a conviction. The deceased was more likely to have been murdered by her husband Iyasawmy in a fit of homicidal mania. The position of the deceased on the bed went to favour this view and, besides, there was also the fact that the wounds on the person of the woman went to show that they must have been inflicted by a man in a fit of frenzy. That Itasawmy had suffered from some kind of mental aberration about eight years ago was in evidence. It might be that Iyasawmy got a fit of his old madness again—a madness which was akin to what psychologists called homicidal mania, and under the influence of that mania murdered his wife. In these circumstances his Lordship was for acquitting the appellant.

The case will accordingly be referred to a third judge.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

Soldier-Judge Appointed to the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has agreed as a special case to the appointment of Colonel Guy Beadon, Divisional and Sessions Judge, Umballa, to officiate as a temporary Additional Judge in the Chief Court of the Punjab *vice* the Hon. Mr. H. Scott Smith who will probably take leave.

ALLEGED PROSELYTISING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

A case has been brought by a zemindar of Jaunpur in the magistrate's court, at Benares, against Miss Gray, Miss Gupta and two others, members of the Sigra zenana mission hospital for alleged wrongful detention of his minor daughter. It is alleged that the girl went for treatment to the accused who tried to convert her, and when the girl's relations came to fetch her the accused drove them away and snatched the girl from the mother. The accused contend that the girl is of age and stayed with them of her own accord.

A DISPUTED MAHANTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The United Provinces Revenue authorities are engaged in considering a case which involves the question of succession to the Mahantship of Suraj Kund, Benares, one of the biggest in the holy City. The last Mahanta, Narain Gir, died in July, 1910, and four claimants have come forward to claim the office and the properties which are extensive. The High Court has transferred the case for trial to Allahabad.

ARMY BOXING.

K. O.'s Tournament at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 19.

The last of the annual boxing tournaments given by the King's Own Regiment has just concluded here. The regimental events were won as follows:—

NOVICES LIGHTWEIGHTS.
Lance-Corporal Brooks.

NOVICES WELTERWEIGHTS.
Private Burton.

MIDDLEWEIGHT.
Corporal Sigsworth.

FEATHERWEIGHTS.
Private Fowler.

OPEN FEATHERWEIGHTS.

Private Bell, H. L. T., beat Private Adams of the Gordons.

OPEN LIGHTWEIGHTS.

Driver Towers, 26th Battery, R. F. A., beat Private Waite, 8th Hussars in a six-round contest.

Gunner Smith, 20th Battery, R. F. A., knocked out Gunner Harwood in the third round.

The [illegible] distributed by Colonel Rogers.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"THE AWAKENING OF INDIA."

I happened to read lately Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald's book, "The Awakening of India," and have read it with deep interest, and with much satisfaction, though it was not altogether unalloyed. Mr. Macdonald never forgets that he is an advanced Radical and a recognized Labour leader. But he is a shrewd and canny Scot withal, and his judgments on points of essential interest, when they come to a head, are marked by caution and reserve. The book is charged with the atmosphere of the country; the spirit of the East pervades his pure descriptions; and he has a style which displays much literary grace. We generally laugh at the globe trotter who has the temerity to publish his impressions. We often find that his cocksure confidence is only equalled by his ignorance, that he rushes in, where others, far better qualified by knowledge and experience, might fear to tread. Mr. Macdonald's book is indeed the product of a brief visit to India, but it is singularly free from the blunders of the tyro. He had collected his information, it seems, with great care; and although his opinions are influenced, to a great extent, by the fundamental principles in politics and economics which he has accepted for his guidance, he has approached the question relating to the British rule of India and the results achieved by it with an open mind, and I should conclude from his knowledge and grasp of Indian problems that he must have made himself fairly well acquainted with them, before he came out to India.

A CONTRAST.

Mr. Macdonald presents a striking and agreeable contrast with another Labour leader, Mr. Keir Hardie. He, too, came here a few years ago, and, unlike his colleague, made a great noise by his utterances, wild, violent and unrestrained. He had not the intellectual equipment or the literary gift of Mr. Macdonald, nor did he possess any knowledge of India and its problems about which he spoke with emphatic virulence. He, too, issued a book, and such of the British workmen as might have read it, must have carried the impression that the British rule of India was most unjust and oppressive, and that the natives were the victims of ruthless spoliation. "From time to time," he wrote, "the revenue charges are revised, so that the Government may obtain the last penny which can be wrung from the overweighted peasant," and added, "The outcome of this continuous extortion is that the people are reduced to such a condittion of abject destitution as is probably not to be equalled in any other country of the world." He charged the Government with being directly responsible for the plague, and about the Home Charges he observed,—"At no period of India's history has there been such a regular and soaking drain upon the people as now." My present object is not so much to expose the extravagant absurdity of his propositions as to contrast it with the generally sober and reasoned judgments of Mr. MacDonald. Concerning this same question of "the drain," Mr. MacDonald says, "I have found myself unable to feel much wrath about what is called the drain The complaint is unjust, and does not reflect credit on those who make it."

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

Although Mr. Macdonald is a severe critic of the administration, and he spares not its weaknesses, he does not propound absurd and extravagant theories about plague and famine. He does not countenance the malicious myth that famines, in their frequency and intensity, are the result of alien rule. "A careful study of the material available," says Mr. Macdonald, "does not support the view that famine is becoming more prevalent." But he has a curious theory of his own about railways in relation to famines, which is contrary to the accepted belief that they act as a most beneficent agency in mitigating their severity. He argues that railways having, in the first place, stimulated exports, the commercial firms "suck the sap of Indian life like the tropical sun, leaving dust and barrenness behind.' He affirms that the export of food-grains raises their price for the native consumer, and leaves little in reserve for a bad year. He further maintains that when railways carry food and fodder from other parts of India to the afflicted districts, they only widen the area of scarcity." The benefit of railways depends on the answer we may give to the conundrum, whether to have severe famine in limited districts, or an increase of prices and an increased poverty over wide areas round a stricken centre, where the famine may be less severe than it would otherwise be,". It is true that the transport of the spare produce of an area to places where it is most urgently needed for saving men and cattle will raise its price in that area. But this is an evil which is nothing compared to the terrible ruin and devastation which it averts in very great measure. Human relations must subsist on the principle of mutual aid, and railways serve as a providential agency in giving effect to this principle in a lean year. What can be more agreeable to the dictates of nature and reason than that, in a crisis, the more fortunate should come to the rescue of their afflicted brethren? The area, which is relieved to-day, will serve the needs of another to-morrow. Mutual help is a loving trait of the Indian people, and railways in times of scarcity are the means of carrying out this principle on a large scale. To my mind, its righteousness is self-evident.

UNION ON ISOLATION.

I cannot speak with equal confidence on the question of the drain of food stuffs caused by their export to Europe, and therefore my remarks may be regarded as rather tentative. The cultivator naturally sells his produce to the highest bidder, and if by selling it to the exporter he puts more money into his pocket, he adds, by so much, to his buying power. If he can lay by a portion of his enhanced income for a rainless day, food can be brought to his doors by means of railways from other parts of India. It may be safely taken that the natural operations of trade will leave a wide margin of food-grains with the dealers in the country, who will expect to sell them at a considerable profits, when the prices go up. The proposition has yet to be established, beyond question, that the exporters carry off the food-stuffs to such an extent as to leave behind nothing beyond what will suffice for the bare necessities of India in a normal year. When such a contingency arises, then alone will the question be of national importance as to what measures should be taken to restrict the export of food-grains. It is my feeling that things must adjust themselves naturally, and that no occasion will arise for resorting to such an expedient. Mr. Macdonald would seem to to prefer the pre-railway and primitive days of old, when the personal nexus existed in rural communities in place of the cash nexus

misery; when the money-lender, he says, was a useful social functionary, and not the sordid parasite of society which modern circumstances have made him. I cannot tell if the moneylender ever was a benevolent person who succoured and relieved the needy, and who was able so to manage his transactions that they ended happily for the borrower, as well as the lender. If ever Hindustan was an Arcadia, it is impossible now to recall the golden past. The world is constantly shrinking, and India is involved in the system of world-politics and world-economics. She cannot stand alone and isolated, first because she forms part of an Empire which is a living, organic whole, and secondly, because she is connected, for good or ill, with the civilized world. Neither is it the desire of Indians, always excepting a few feather-heads, that the motherlaad shall stand aloof from all commerce and intercourse with the outer world. This is not possible, and even our village communities will gradually be swept into the main current, in consequence of the inevitable law which governs the modern world.

FINAL VERDICT. "IN the fore-front of any impartial estimate of what Great Britain has done for India must be benefits conferred. The Nationalist movement may now challenge our occupation, and a stern judge will record many blemishes; but the historical fact remains that England saved India." This is the deliberate verdict of a not very indulgent critic, and it will stand as just and fair. During the disruption of the Mogul empire, a foreign country had to come, and "no nation in the world, either at that time or to-day, could have done the work nearly as well, as we have done it." Britain, he says elsewhere, is the nurse of India, and for many a long year, the warring elements in Indian life shall need a unifying and controlling power. As India will advance in riches and enlightenment, as she certainly will as her nationalities will grow more conscious of their rights as well as their duties, as a corporate body, that central power, to be enduring, and to win the esteem of the subject races, must have for its basis righteous principles, and a liberal policy of co-operation.

DION.

THE WEATHER.

Moderate conditions prevailed in Bombay during yesterday, but at 11-45 last night the wind rose and blew for a time with considerable violence. There was also considerable rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The monsoon has given general rain on the West Coast, and it has extended into Gujarat, where a moderately to heavy rainfall has been fairly general.

The rainfall has been local in Bombay, the Deccan Hyderabad, South Rajputana, the West of the Central Provinces, nearly general in South Bengal, Assam, and Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma.

Slipper Island reports two inches; Victoria Point and Mergui, each one and a half; Tavoy, three; Silchar, Cherrapunji and Jessore, each three; Darjeeling, one; Cox's Bazaar, each two; Sambalpur, Pachmarhi, and Ahmedabad, each one and a half; Veraval, four; Bombay and Mercara, one and a half; Ratnagiri and Cochin, each two; Goa and Mormugoa, each four; Karwar and Calicut, each one; Aurangabad, three-quarters.

Humid south-easterly winds, extending up the Gangetic plain, and thunderstorms in the Central and Western Himalayas are becoming possible. There is a slight tendency towards the formation of a depression off the Orissa Coast.

Forecast: A few falls along the Central and Western Himalayas and local rainfall in Orissa; elsewhere no large change.

"SCOTCH" MIST AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 19.

"A very light rain-like Scotch mist" has been falling in Poona all this afternoon.

LAHORE HEAT WARE.

LAHORE JUNE 19.

In the last twenty-four hours ending this morning the maximum shade temperature in Lahore was over degrees and the minimum did not fall below the high figure of 84. The heat is most oppressive.

HEAVY RAIN AT BROACH.

On the 17th instant it rained about 10 or 12 cents, but on the following evening it raised in torrents for about three-quarters of an hour with thunder and lightning.

AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer "Bassano," Captain J. Boxhall, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Middlesbro reports having experienced rough weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla in Cts.	Inde Cts.	Fort Colaba. In Cts.	In Cts.
Previously registered	2·87	2·97	2·75	2·40
Wednesday, 19th June.....	1·39	1·30	1·78	1·29
Total	4·25	4·27	4·53	3·69
Same date last year	10·77	10·68	11·52	10·60

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 19.

8 a.m. up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corydg. Total. 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ..	3·15	5·20	4·58	9·75

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Dwarka records 0·80," Veraval 3·56," Rajkot 0·43," Ahmedabad 1·53" and Deesa 0·10." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal in the area of rainfall and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central India and Gujarat.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·11, "Belgaum 0·25, Aurangabad 0·71 and Nizamabad 0·13." The usual amount of moisture is generally present in the air. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the extension of rainfall to Gujarat and Kathiawar, where fairly general, and at places heavy, rain has fallen. Rainfall has again been widespread on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and the adjacent parts of Berar. Strong monsoon conditions prevail and seas are rough on the west coast of the Peninsula. Seas have become slight at Veraval and an area of slightly low pressure is noticable over Kathiawar, which appears to be associated with the rainfall in that area.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and Kathiawar, and local rain in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers are possible in the west Central Provinces and West Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 19th June, was 29·567 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 69 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Cases before the Insolvency Commissioner.

Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of among others the following matters:—

RE MORARJI DAVAL.

Counsel, for the insolvent, applied for a provisional interim order for six weeks, the insolvent's shop containing valuable goods, had been attached by a creditor and it was only on the day before that the Official Assignee had succeeded in getting possession. As the goods were to be sold, the insolvent's presence would be necessary to realise good prices.

His Lordship granted time till the next court day and said that the insolvent should, in the meantime, file his schedule.

RE J. S. PARPIA.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for Valimahomed Rehimtulla to show cause against a rule obtained by the Official Assignee at the instance of the opposing creditor Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy to authorise him to receive the books of Somji Parpia and from the Commissioner to take accounts. Mr. Weldon also showed cause against the rule on behalf of the plaintiffs in a suit.

The Commissioner taking accounts, having heard the parties, refused to hand over the books to the Official Assignee, but directed that inspection of the entries asked for by Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy might be given. He further directed that if the Official Assignee was desirous of getting the books, he should apply to the Court.

On the rule, several affidavits were made in which it was alleged that it was not the Official Assignee who wanted the books, but Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who wanted a roving inspection of the books with the object of harassing not only the insolvent but also his brother and partners of the firm of Somji Parpia. This was denied by Mr. Ahmedbhoy. It was also sworn that the insolvent had nothing to do with the books in the Commissioner's office as he was not the owner of the firm.

His Lordship pointed out that the insolvent was the sole surviving partner of the firm and he was therefore, entitled to the books. The Official Assignee, therefore, would be entitled to come in and receive these books.

Mr. Bahadurji said the firm was not insolvent. A member of the firm was insolvent and the books would belong to the legal representatives of the other partners. The firm was closed about seven years ago, while the insolvent filed his petition two months ago. The Official Assignee could not claim the books of a business wound up six years ago.

Mr. Weldon supported Mr. Bahadurji and also pointed out that inspection was refused by the court on two different occasions, in different suits, one of which had been taken to the Privy Council. What right had Ahmedbhoy to inspect these books? On principle, he submitted the books should not be given to him.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

ADJUDICATIONS ANNULLED.

In this matter his Lordship made an order sanctioning a composition scheme and annulling the adjudication.

A similar order was made in the matter of Abdul Latif Haji Nur Mahomed. In this case the liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,25,000 and the insolvent proposed to pay eight annas in the rupee.

On the application of Mr. and Mrs. George Elphinstone Judge, his Lordship fixed the next Court day for the approval and sanction of their scheme of composition.

INTERIM ORDERS EXTENDED.

Extensions of interim orders were granted in the following cases:—Jesiram Kirparam (to settle with creditors), Sursing Mathuradass, B. Maganbhai, Gordhan Gopal, Bhawanji Vardhman, Alledin Haji Ahmed and Haji Mahomed Dehdustain.

ADJOURNMENTS.

Rules were adjourned in the matters of:—Gordhan Waghji (with grant of Interim order), Gulamali Mahomed Sajan (pending withdrawal of petition.

INTERIM ORDERS GRANTED.

Interim orders were granted to Sunderji Nathu Bhet, Byram Bomas Aga, and Kanji Nathpal Sha.

The hearing of the petition of Murlidhar Jekisondass was fixed for the 21st August.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge absolute; Abdul Kader Abdul Tyab; Hydeally Abdul Kayum; Morar Bhana, Arthur Blanche; Chandroo Baji; Suleman Vali Mahomed; Bamasaheb Sahabudin Khalifa and another; and Ismail.

The discharge of Alexander Saldanha was adjourned for two months, with protection order, as his insolvency was due to speculation.

The discharge of Muraleily Shamji Khoja was adjourned to enable creditors to file opposition.

The discharge of Chaturbhuj Lowji was adjourned as the Official Assignee had not made his report.

The discharge of Cursondass Ghela Thucker was suspended for three months with protection as it was alleged that the insolvent had speculated in rice with other people's monies.

When the matter of Tajbhoy Noorbhoy was called on, it was reported to the Court that the insolvent was dead.

POLICE COURTS.

Bombay Tram Conductors and the Public.

Inspector O'Brien yesterday charged Abdul Alim Abdul Karim, a tramway conductor (No. 257) with escaping from the lawful custody of an excise peon. When the case was called before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Daji Babu and Gulfir Bhavalbhai, tramway inspectors No. 62 and No. 52 respectively, were charged with aiding and abetting the conductor in the commission of the offence.

It was alleged that the tramway conductor got down at the J. J. Hospital thinking he would be in time to rejoin the car after buying some cocaine. As he was coming out of Balu lane an excise peon challenged and searched him and found two packets each containing two grains of cocaine. When he was being taken to a Police station tram inspector No. 62 arrived and requested the Excise peon to take the conductor to Pydowni where he might hand over his money bag and ticket box. When he was taken to Pydowni the third accused, another tramway inspector joined them and after some consultation told the conductor to mount a tram car and go to Colaba. The peon said he was under arrest and tried to get the conductor out of the car, but the two accused inspectors would not let him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and remarked that the usual disrespectful behaviour towards passengers had made the tramway servants so unmindful to respect that they thought they could disrespect the law also. The first accused was fined Rs. 25, and the second and third accused, who put the idea of the offence in his mind, were fined Rs. 50 each.

TRAM CAR DRIVER CONVICTED.

The case against Jotakhan, tram car driver No. 197, who was charged with causing damage to a carriage belonging to Mr. Hassanally Mahomedally, on Saturday last, at Ballaram Street by "rash and negligent driving" was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Oliveira.

Inspector Sargon conducted the prosecution.

The facts of the case have already been reported in the "Bombay Gazette." Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution and a similar number was called for the defence to prove that the accused gave proper warning and the accident could not have been averted. Mr. Oliveira convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15.

HEDJAZ STEAMER CO. AGAIN.

Detective Inspector Morris, C. I. D., Bombay, yesterday charged Gullam Husaine Issaji, Ebrahim M. Jivanji and Fasul Arab, agents of the Hujaz Steam Navigation Company's liner "Shah Jahan," with cheating in that they on or about the end of October 1911 under certain Mahomedan pilgrims to purchase tickets for a steamer which they stated was to sail on a certain day but did not sail until thirteen days after date.

Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., proceeded, while Mr. Valinkar, Mr. J. D. Davar, barristers, defended the accused.

The third accused went to France, and intimated from there that he was ill and could not attend. On that account the case was adjourned unil his return, and it came on yesterday after an interval of four months

Evidence was called for the defence when a boiler boy, who could not produce any certificates, was put into the witness box to depose that he was engaged to carry out the repairs on board the "Shah Jahan" and that the delay was perfectly justifiable considering the the repairs he had to carry out.

Mr. Valinkar addressed the Court on behalf of the first accused and the hearing was adjourned.

THE GO-SWAMY DISCHARGED.

BEFORE Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Power yesterday charged Goverdhanlalji Mahraj with failing to attend a Coroner's inquest in obedience to a summons issued under section 61 (a) of the Police Act.

Mr. Lambert, solicitor, defended the accused.

The police sepoy, who went to warn and serve summonses on the accused, was examined as a witness, and he corroborated the statement of Inspector Power. He added that he spoke to the accused in Marathi, and the latter replied in Hindustani that he had no objection to come; he had committed no crime.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lambert the witness said emphatically that he had seen the accused and his servant sign the duplicates of the summons. Witness could not read or write.

Mr. Lambert pointed out that endorsement on the duplicate summons was in one handwriting. It was: "Pyarilal", and the next line: "Girdharlal Magonlal." This was not consistent with the witness's statement, that the accused and his servant both had signed.

His Worship, thereupon asked the witness if the signatures were made by one man, and who that man was.

The witness replied that the accused made both the signatures. There were two summonses on two persons. Having served them respectively, he obtained signatures on one paper. The two signatures were written by the accused.

Pyarilal, a witness for the prosecution, was present, and Mr. Power informed his Worship that as far as the charge in connection with the disobedience of the Police Inspector's summons was concerned, the evidence of the witness would not carry the case any further, that he had no further evidence to call.

In his defence the accused put in a written statement through his solicitor.

Mr. Lambert at this stage drew the court's attention to the fact that the accused's name was not "Girdharlal Magonlal" but it was "Gi... Jivanlal."

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said the police sepoy's evidence was very unsatisfactory. The accused was acquitted.

The Magistrate next asked if the police intended to withdraw the other charge.

Mr. Priestly, Superintendent of Police who appeared to prosecute, said that they would try and find out Pyarilal, the witness, and go on with the case.

The hearing of the second charge was adjourned to July 5.

DEFAMATION SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case, in which Haji Mahomed Azmatalla, a retired army officer and land-owner, in Gujarat, charged Kha... Sahib Shaik Ibrahim, also a landowner, with defamation in that he had called the complainant a "budmash" in a letter written by the accused's solicitors to the complainant.

The case was compounded. The accused expressed regret for having instructed his solicitors to use the word complained of and withdraw the same. The complainant accepted this.

The Magistrate made a note to the above effect and struck off the complaint.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC STREET.

An interesting point of Municipal law was discussed yesterday afternoon before Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. Edulji Patel, owner of a house in Chikalwadi, answered a summons issued against him under Section 3(C) of the Municipal (Amendment) Act of 1905 for failing to level, metal, drain and light the private street between Slater Road and Tardeo.

The Municipality was represented by Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors. Mr. H. Campbell appeared on behalf of Mr. Patel. Mr. Crawford said that the dispute between the parties lay in the question raised by the defendant and which referred to draining certain lanes in Chikalwadi; and in particular the road by the side of which was the defendant's house. The street was a six-inch pipe sewer under the lane and to Chickalwadi Road. A larger number of owners, amongst whom was Mr. Patel, were summoned for not complying with the terms of section 305 of the Municipal Act, and all of them agreed to get the work done. But the defendant failed to fulfil the undertaking on the contention that the pipe-sewer was connected with the public street in question became a public street. So that under Secion 3 of the Municipal Corporation, but the pipe-sewer was laid there for the convenience of the adjoining houses. The sewer was not laid there to serve the public, a sewer for the particular lane, but purely for connections. Moreover, it carried no drainage water from the road surface. Mr. Crawford asked could they assert that the sewer in question was a street sewer? He pointed out that section 322 of the Municipal Act empowered the Municipal Commissioner to carry Municipal drainage into any house-compound after giving due notice to the owner of the house, but this did not mean that the drain was intended to act as a sewer. The... therefore was, Mr. Crawford said, whether the... was laid there to drain the lane. The Mu... generally laid their drains under the mobile... nient lanes in order to facilitate sewa... Crawford asked his Worship to prefer to the... Court the question if he had any doubts at... that point. It was admitted, he said, that... connection was made for private use and it was admitted that the Municipality had done... to that street.

Mr. Campbell, for the defendant, said the whole of his case rested on the word "apti... they were all agreed on that point. He... was no force in the contention of the M... that the sewer was not intended for the... extraneous purposes. A sewer laid... could only be for the purpose of that... fact that the sewer was connect... sewer proved that it was a sewer... of the lane.

He said further that before the... streets were public streets and if... before the Act was passed the... street. If the Municipality ad... was a public street under Sec... then there was no such restric... the Municipality now sought...

Mr. Crawford replied and st... was whether the sewer laid un... was a street sewer. He agree... manifested with other sewers,... 233 of the Municipal Act to e... ween storm-water drains and... Worship reserved judgment... would deliver judgment, on... drain existed before the Act...

GANG OF UND... ESIRA...

Six men, Mahomed Si... Adick Makbo... medan; Gulam Husai... Hoyed Khan... medan; Ramdayal G... ayadin (35)... Karim Abdul Rahi... alias Jamina... Mohamedan; Alli... ux Mamodbux al... (30), Mohamedan ... and Mowlabux... Allabux (35), Mo... amedan, were arre... instant. They w... ere produced... Oliveira by Ins... pector Fern yesterd... against the first... and the second... they habitually... protected and has... four accused, w... ho were reputed... characters having... o ostensible me... and unable to gi... ve a satisfactory a... selves.

It was stated t... hat the first accus... kept a brothel i... Falkland Road... started the busin... es of a goldsmi... three months a... o. The second... lived with the... irst, a fortnig... work as a deal... second... The four other m... ...ested...

first accused. A house was secured for them by the first accu who also provided them with food. The men had been seen together at night and in tarly hours of the morning. It was also stated thince they had settled down at Falkland Roa series of thefts and burglaries had been repd in the locality and so it was necessary that persons be bound over.

The case was adjd till Tuesday, the 25th inst. and the accused wererd to be let on bail of Rs. 100 each.

A LOVLI CASE.

Chotalal Bhaidass) was yesterday directed to be sent to Lonavy the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to stand trial there on a charge of dishonestly receivinhen property, a diamond valued at Rs. 705longing to Wagji Lalji... Inspector Dhondoo nnath, of the Poona Police doing duty at Lonavated that he arrested the accused yesterday ombay. The accused was wanted at Lonavla, re an alleged accomplice had been arrested.

...ARGE AGAIN... CHIEF'S SECRETARY.

Mr. Hormusji Dhai, of the B. E. S. and ...way Company reported to the Police that ...has been cheat the sum of Rs. 5,736 by ...deshir Ji Bhugwala. He has ...that ...in the 1907 complainant went to ...Rookley where he met the accused who introduced ...self as the Private Secretary to the Chief of ...Pipla, in Central India. Subsequently the accused ...ected the complainant to arrange for a loan of ...nakh of rupees for the State, which the complaint was unable to do. In 1908 the accused in... ...ed the complainant by a letter that the Chief of ...Pipla was desirous of appointing a local agent for ...State in Bombay and requested him to accept ...thost. He subsequently informed him of his ...apt in that capacity on a monthly ...s of Rs. 75 from October, 1908. The accused, it ...ged, made the complainant understand that ...omination was due to his influence and re... ...dation. During the one month the accused ...Combay, accompanied by a peon belonging ...c. and presented Mr. Hormusji with a ...broidered turban and a kamberbund ...the Chief. He was also paid his ...that month. Mr. Hormusji be... ...ides" of the accused introduced ...Abdool Hoosein and Co., ...ware merchants, Nagdevi ...m to supply goods to the ...on the complainant ...the value of all goods ...up to April 1909 ...oods to the extent of ...and also honoured ...4-9-6 on behalf of ...tated, wrote the ...about the hundis. ...Mr. Hormusji states that he ...the firm for ...compliance. On ...elf, it is further ...away some goods. ...1909, the complainant received certain ...ation which made him susp... and so he ...Messrs. Essabhai to stop sup... supplying the State ...goods and called upon the accused to settle the ...nt. The accused then remi... Rs. 500 in ...and sent, two hundis, one for Rs. 500 and the ...for Rs. 400. Mr. Hormusji states that he ...used was not the ...ally was informed that the ac... Secretary to the Chief of Pi... olda. ...accused is now under trial be... ...ore the Resident ...trate at Bandra on a similar ch... ...arge.

A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

...vinda Das appeared before Mr. ... Oliveira yester... ...to give evidence against Sitaram ... Dadoo (25), ...n painter, and Vithoo Dadoo (2...), a millhand, ...were charged with alleged crim... final breach of ...in respect of a gold ornament va... ...ued at Rs. 40. ...story of Govinda Das was that ... on the 7th ...(Sunday) about 2 p. m., the two accused ...a loan from him of the gold orna... ment for the ...ce of marriage, promising to return it after a ...h. He further said he called on the accused ...a month and they put him off and ... subsequent... ...nied all knowledge of the ornam... ment. It was ...on Tuesday that by an accident ... he came to ...that the ornament was pled... ...ged with a ...ari and he then lodged a compla... ...nt with the ...e. In discharging the accused the Magistrate ...d that the case was an extremely ... doubtful one. ...he first place the story of the com... ...plainant was ...y improbable because there was ... no necessity ...the loan of the ornament being for a month, if ...re only for the occasion of the mar... ...riage. Then ...s strange that the complainant to... ...k no steps ...st the accused, when the latter ... denied all ...ledge about the ornament.

KIDNAPPING A CHI... D.

...koo Narayan (25) Hi... was yesterday ...nced to five months' rigorous imprisonment ...Mr. Oliveria a... Mazagaon for kidnapping a ...with the object of robbing its ornaments worth ...Rs. ...20. The accused was a neighbour of ...bai, the complainant and mother of ...child. On Tuesday he picked up the child, ...hen it was playing outside the house and carried ...to a Marwari's shop and asked the latter to ...move the ornaments from the child's person. The ...warl did so, but before taking possession of the ...roperty the Marwari wished to know the wishes of ...the child's mother. For that purpose the Mar... ...ari brought the accused with the child back. The ...other not finding the child went to the house of ...he accused, where he was not found. The accused ...leaded guilty and admitted one previous convic...

MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTIONS.

On Tuesday, Mr. Haridas Jugjiwandas, owner of ...motor-car, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Frank Oliveira ...r driving along Clare Road without a number ...ping shown in front of the car. Sergeant Thompson ...rosecuted and the accused pleaded "guilty".

On the same day, Sergeant Daglish charged V. M. ...adwell, driver of motor car No. 1406 before the ...me magistrate with allowing his car to emit ...hoks while driving over Sandhurst Bridge. The ...fendant pleaded guilty and the Magistrate fined ...m Rs. 3.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

"Why did Oliver Cromwell fail in his task of ...verning this country?" asked Mr. Balfour, when ...aking as the guest of the Grocers' Company at ...ir commemoration feast. It was because, ...ceeded the speaker, by the force of circumstances ...mwell found himself compelled to break with ... traditions of the past, and because he broke ...h those traditions firmly and absolutely. ...was no use his trying to put up under ...erent names, with a broken continuity, ...titutions similar to those of the past, ...s on paper, better than those of the past in some ...pects, but which nevertheless were in no conti...pus unity with that history to which the English ...ple were profoundly attached. Therefore it was ...t the whole country turned back to the old posi... ...e. The failure of one of the greatest men Eng... ...d ever produced, Oliver Cromwell, to successfully ...ak the continuity of English evolution and deve... ...ment taught the lesson which the speaker be... ...ved all parties would accept—that "if you really ...to make the best of the future you must never ...re the past. I believe that the day of those who ...k they can remodel heaven and earth on a new ...ern, invented in some student's or professor's ...y, is over."

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

A striking scene was witnessed at Victoria Station ...day recently when 850 Roman Catholics left ...don on a pilgrimage to Lourdes, to be conducted ...er the personal direction of Cardinal Bourne, ...rchbishop of Westminster, who, however, is ...ing the party in France. The pilgrims, the ...at majority of whom were ladies, came from all ...ts of the Kingdom, and a large percentage are ...ting the famous shrine in the hope that their ...ysical infirmities may be cured. One of the ...grims, a little lad, who had never known what it ...s to stand upright, was brought to the station from ...e Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth at St. ...an's Wood on a stretcher, in the care of two nurses. ...other pilgrim was a lady unable to walk, who ...s carried through the streets from her home in ...gravia by two luggage porters. One well-dressed ...ilsman arrived on the platform in a bath chair, ...ich he propelled himself, and many brought ...tches which they devoutly hoped they would be ...le to do without on their return from Lourdes. ...e pilgrimage, which is the largest ever organized ...this country, includes, in addition to Cardinal ...rne, the Archbishop of Birmingham, the Bishop ...Clifton, the Bishop of Leeds, the Bishop of ...mouth, and the Bishop of Portsmouth. The ...e and Duchess of Norfolk have arranged to join ...party at Lourdes.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Progress of the Harwood League.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY ATHLETICS (3): Y. M. C. A. (2).

The threatening weather of yesterday was no doubt responsible for the moderate number of spectators present at the game between the Bombay Athletic Association and the Y. M. C. A. As it turned out, however, the rain held off, and as the ground was in excellent condition, and the climatic conditions were favourable it was an ideal evening for football.

The teams had not been seen out previously this year, and considerable interest was evinced in the question as to their capacity. The Athletics were supposed to be the better team, but it may be said at once that unless they work a great improvement on yesterday's form they will not hold the position in the final league table, which, we understand, they anticipate. Their goal-keeper Rookley, is good. The backs are weak, Elliott in particular. C. Templeton, with a stronger colleague, may do better. The half-back line is fairly good, but yesterday neither Willsey nor Schutz was convincing. It is difficult to speak about the forward line because on the day's play they failed to do themselves justice. Woodford, the new centre forward, is promising without being brilliant, while Shaw in the outside right position should make a useful addition to the team. Brewin, Hyde and Barnard are all well-known, but yesterday failed to live up to reputation.

The Y.M.C.A. team, which included two Indians, provided a pleasant surprise, and we believe as the season progresses the team will do very much better than during the past two years. Several of them are quite young and their performance against a side composed of seasoned players was very creditable indeed. Their backs, Hewett (formerly of the Telegraphs) and Hildreth are moderately strong; the half-back line wants some stiffening, and to be candid, they play right up to the game. Forward, we consider there is much promise and believe that if yesterday they had been in front of decent half-backs they would have won the 'match. As it was they led for a long time and had their opponents fully extended.

The game started ten minutes late, the Athletics being the first to attack. Their forwards initiated several excellent movements, which were invariably upset by infringements of the off-side rule. After a little time the Christians transferred play and a bad mistake by Elliott almost let them through. They would have scored, indeed, had McDermot and Davis not been slow to accept more than one chance offered to them. At the other end, likewise, Brewin and Hyde displayed remarkable contempt for the necessity to score goals and so far as the attack was concerned on both sides the work was spiritless. The Y. M. C. A. were first to infuse some life into their methods and eventually Ivers gave his opponents an unpleasant shock by beating Rookley. The first period was certainly in favour of the Young Men and at the interval the score was:

Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal
BOMBAY ATHLETICS..... nil

In the first period Bombay Athletic had been playing with the wind in their favour and it was thought that their opponents would do better in the second half. So they did until Doctor was unlucky enough to be penalised. A scramble had occurred in front of his goal, and several players were struggling for possession. When the ball rose Doctor darted out and fisted it away, but unfortunately placed his free hand on the shoulders of one of the attacking side. The penalty was properly awarded and equalised the score. Shortly afterwards, however, Woodford put his side ahead again, but after this incident the Y. M. C. A. defence seemed to fall to pieces. Their forwards, however, managed to get away and for a time took possession of the game. But at close quarters, they were ineffective and ultimately the Athletics shook them off and took up the attack. It was not long before McDermot equalised and before time was called Hyde accepted a chance which was out of a bad mistake by Doctor and added a third goal. The final score was:—

BOMBAY ATHLETICS..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A..... 2 goals.

The teams were:

BOMBAY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—Goal, 'Rookley; backs, C. Templeton and Elliott; half-backs, Willsey; H. Templeton, and Schultz; forwards, Shaw, Brewin, Woodford, Hyde and Barnard.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor; backs, Hewett and Hildreth; half-backs, Dyce, Knight and Lamb; forwards D'Souza, MacDermot, Davis, Ranganardhan and Ivers.

REFEREE: Mr. Ashenhurst.

No match will be played this evening. The game to-morrow will be Royal Warwicks vs R.A.T.A.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	Pd.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Army Temperance ...	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Byculla M. I.	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Bombay Athletic ...	1	1	0	0	3	2	2
Royal Warwicks ...	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
Garrison Artillery ...	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
Bombay Gymkhana...	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Y. M. C. A. ...	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Hornets	1	1	0	0	1	2	0

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 8th June 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 8th June 1912				
G. I. P. By.....	2791·68	1468100	3895375	40421850
A.-D.-C. By.....	125·90	40000	943112	983112
Baran Kotah By.	40·29	5000	88277	93277
Total...	2957·87	1508100	3999139	41415239
Earnings for corresp'g. 7 days ending 8th June 1911.				
G. I. P. By.....	2791·34	1391431	3501373	36405163
A.-D.-C. By. ...	125·66	42273	788815	806188
B.-K. By.....	40·29	4680	58197	62877
Total...	2957·29	1438384	3388744	37274228
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·34	+ 71669	+ 3945018	+ 4016687
A. D. C. R.	+ 0·24	— 1373	+ 179297	+ 176924
Baran Kotah R.	.....	+ 320	+ 30080	+ 30400

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th June on 1,327·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,11,000	Rs. 3,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,68,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	115	192	4	311
For previous 22 weeks of half year	49,40,475	89,02,126	1,66,714	14009315
Total for 23 weeks	51,51,475	92,52,126	1,73,714	14577315
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,61,936	2,81,336	26,334	5,69,606
Per mile of Ry..	143	154	15	312
Total to corresponding date...	49,01,759	70,55,188	1,87,657	13144602

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,606
Increase to date ..... Rs. 24,32,712

CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Other Points of View of the Goan Situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leaderette anent the situation of Goa, is naturally based upon impressions derived from a report of the proceedings at the Cowasjee Institute. The country is neither plunged in the deepest chaos, nor is the Governor-General so unpopular as you are led to infer. Excepting Satary and the adjacent villages, law and order prevail throughout the area, where administrative control can effectively be exercised with a reduced policial force. The dacoities of the Ranes have never been denied by Government; but what His Excellency has denied are the studied inventions and exaggerations of a section of the press, to embarrass and thwart him in his laudable attempts to stop the periodical disturbers of the peace of Goa.

The suspension of guarrantees, or what is described, as martial law, has been an unavoidable measure dictated by the exigency of the troublous times. If this were not done, the ordinary formalities of the Constitution had to be complied with. Their dilatoriness would necessarily hamper any swift action to be taken against the Ranes and their sympathisers. It is not on record that any one has suffered politically from the suspension of guarrantees, or that any one has been subjected to any kind of violence or despotism. Only a military tribunal has been created to deal with the crimes committed by the Ranes. In the disposal of ordinary misdeeds, the law courts act just as in normal times.

The only newspaper that has deen suppressed is the "O Popular."

Fault is found with the statement made by the Governor-General, that the "country is perfectly quiet." It is obvious, that His Excellency in this expression refers to the general situation of the country, in contradiction to the alarming reports published in the Bombay papers. This statement would be read as "quite distinct from the disorders at Satary and its neighbourhood," reports of which his Government supplies to the Goa press.

In the speech he read to the meeting, Dr. Pais said "the Ranas and ryots sent a deputation to Panjim to represent their grievances to the Governor and that three of the petitioners were imprisoned at Agoado."

This is incorrect. Here is what His Excellency said on the subject. The Lisbon papers, "O Seculo," "Lucta," "Republica," "Intransigente," and "O Mundo" having published this statement, now repeated by Dr. Paes, he sent them the following telegram:

"I declare it to be an absolutely false report of the imprisonment of the thirty representatives from Satary."

Instead of expressing regret, "O Seculo" maintained that it had received the same from a person of confidence. His Excellency then sent the following wire:

"I repeat my denial already wired to you and assure you no one is capable of informing you to the contrary."

Let Dr. Pais disprove this.

Towards the end of April, the Governor tendered his resignation. The reply of the Minister for the Colonies was that he declined to accept it, as he had full confidence in him. He insisted on his resignation, and, then the Minister, in the name of the Government of Portugal, replied that he considered his resignation would be highly prejudicial to the Colony, and desired him to continue in office. Respecting the character of the meeting you state, "the speakers were men of mark in the community?" I beg to differ from you.

Surely if ever our country is in imminent danger, we could have for our speakers men of social position and tried abilities instead escrivners from the commercial establishments of Bombay.

JOAO FRANCO.

Bombay, June 18.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The perusal of your leader in your Tuesday's issue over the situation in Goa has caused quite a surprise, to me and most of your readers in the Portuguese community in Bombay. From all reports the country is not at all in chaos and much less in deepest chaos as it is sought to be made out and H. E. the Governor of Goa is doing his best to end the disturbance in the far off Satary district, which has been caused by the discontented Ranes in the absence of Government troops. These have now arrived and peace is practically a "fait accompli." The massimeeting held in Bombay does not represent the real feeling of the people. It represents the voice of a few individuals who by sensational handbills in the Goanese language containing the pitiful appeal "come and save your country," have taken the ignorant and illiterate masses to the Cowasjee Hall to make up a number and by numbers to overawe.

Over 95 per cent. of the people present only swelled the number and lent false colour to the occasion. The

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

For Exparte Decree.

328-12—Chothia Hirji Govindji vs. Khimji Nanji and another Manch IV.

316-09—Daph F. D. The Jam Mfg. Co. and others vs. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham.

1034-09—Captain The Advo. General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatau and others Craigie Mans, J H Co. Jeh. S.

Long Causes.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shastry. Mathubhai J and M.

780-05—Craigie Vallubhdas M vs B M Tilak and other Ch M K Ragh B N

621-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.

231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abboo and others, M B Chotia.

371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.

943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S

100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.

242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S A Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.

826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tansukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

438-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam E D, M J M. Khunderao Edg. Manch N Sh, M H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Long Causes.

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B. Maushankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.

26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Malla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.

974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Poksrmal Mutasdilal a firm vs Rehmal Pritamdas and others Ragh B N

919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R.

752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chunis M and K.

461-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.

902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lakmanji and others Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Summary Suits for Disposal in Chambers.

282-12—Ard. H. D. Co.—Yusufally Kikabhoy vs. J. R. Billimoria.

536-12—Payne—Khemraj Balabux vs. Ismailji Noorbhai and another.

597-12—Payne—Khemraj Balabux vs. Moosaji Ebrahimji.

598-12—Payne—Khemraj Balubux vs. Adamji Jivaji and another.

599-12—Payne—Khemraj Balabux vs. Alibhai A. Kayam and another.

650-12—Payne—Khemraj Balabux vs. Surufali Usufalli and another.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayai Lushminarayan and another. Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.

107-09—Ardeshir Manibai Wd vs Premji Virji M J M

3-11—J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Virji Vel Mahomed and others Shroff.

1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahu (alias) Ladkivahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.

1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.

936-11—Saroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.

1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.

1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.

945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs. Ramdas Malvi.

213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Baghavji Ragh B and N.

40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. E B N, S B Mehta.

419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Sunnis G.

792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.

405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becsar vs. Khimji Naghji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.

76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.

625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Poolchand Murtidhar Malvi.

548-12—Motichand—Virji Lakhamsey vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.

385-12—Captain—Lalu Rama and Co. vs. M. A. Contractor.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow

296-09—Payne P Vallabhdas vs. Manekbai Wd. Little.

1012-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs. S E Deweek and another.

25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs. M Harakchand Jam R D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co. vs. Panachand Little.

588-09—Tyabji D C J. Khoobram vs. K Hajarimul Bhai K G.

468-10—Edg. G W The Globe Mfg. Co. vs. Asaram and others.

223-11—Patell N R Frutas vs. I M Lobo and others Dapti and F D.

51-11—Motichsnd Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madh Mirza.

574-07—Payne H G M Azam vs M H Esac Elias Little.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 20th June.

364. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 22nd Instant.

365. Staff—Captain and Adjutant E. G. J. Byrne, having returned from leave took over the duties of Adjutant from the 18th instant.

366. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Co:—

No. 7315 Vol. P. P. Husbands.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of CUTTING TEETH? Go at once to a chemist and get a BOTTLE of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE naval, if not indeed the national, top of the hour relates to the projected withdraws of our attenuated battle fleet from Malta. The date fixed by the Admiralty for this "evacuation" is June 15, but much may happen in the interim as the result of the momentous conference which has taken place this week at Malta. The proposal was assailed at the outset in "The Globe's" Naval Notes mainly on the ground that it would adversely affect British prestige among the Powers in the Mediterranean littoral, and might conceivably make difficult to reassert our position in those water should the international situation render such a course necessary. Only eight years ago we maintained twelve first-class battleship in the Mediterranean, with a proportionate complement of cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo craft. Since then a reduction policy has been pursued until now, when it is proposed to bring it to vanishing point, so far as battleships are concerned. Admitting the necessity for concentrating more ships in the danger zone, it is at the same time generally felt that this change will be effected at an exceedingly high price if it means that our traditional base in the Mediterranean is to be denuded entirely of battleships at time when other Mediterranean Powers are rapidly developing their naval strength. Powerful influence is being brought to bear against the undue weakening of our important point d'appui in the Middle Sea by leaving only a cruiser squadron and torpedo craft flotilla in the Mediterranean, to quote Mr. Churchill's words "for all the usual purposes of diplomacy." But diplomacy, to be effective where a combination of Powers is concerned, requires a more substantial backing than a few weakly armed cruisers and obsolescent destroyers, and to this end it is hoped that wiser counsels will prevail as the outcome of the "conversations" at Malta this week.

The resources of the active service personnel will be taxed very severely to supply the number of officers and men required for the manœuvres, in addition to the demands which the Admiralty propose to make upon the reserves and the Naval Volunteers. Many devices will be resorted to in order to assemble sufficient men to place on peace mobilisation strength the six squadrons which are to act as regular tactical units. Something like seven hundred ratings will, it is stated, become available for the manœuvres by reducing a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers to the lowest category in the sliding scale of the nucleus crew system, and in other ways it will be found necessary to have recourse to the robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul methods which have been adopted in the past to overcome the manning difficulty. The utilising of a portion of the Naval Volunteer Reserve for the mobilisation is to be warmly commended, but in proportion as advantage is taken of this auxiliary force is will reflect the insufficiency of the active personnel to bear the strain.

With the commissioning of the Lion and Thunderer during next month, the fleet of seagoing battleships will be strengthened by the addition of two 13.5-in. gun ships, and the competition between ships carrying weapons of this size at the annual gunnery practices will be keen, for the Orion has already put up a high standard of gunnery efficiency at her gunlayers' test for her 13.5 contemporaries to beat if they would obtain top place. Improvements have recently been effected in connection with the 'fire-control arrangements, and automatic sight-control fittings are being installed in all the new and several of the older ships of the Dreadnought type. One set of instruments of improved pattern are now mounted on the mast-head platform, and a similar set behind armour in the fore barbette, in a way which will allow of effective fire control at extreme ranges. With these improvements in the range finding and sighting arrangements the time has again arrived for an extension of the range at which the battle practice competitions can be carried out, or a reduction in the size of the target, or perhaps both, as compared with previous years; and these changes, destined to bring about improved efficiency both in battle practice and "squadron firing," are likely to be introduced by the authorities. In view of the sorry exhibition of "squadron firing" presented before the King off Portland, there would appear to be considerable need for improving this latter method of concentrating gun fire on an emeemy, where all the chances of success or failure are practically in the hands of one expert. The misdirection of one single delivery from so formidable a combination at a crucial moment is such as to cause serious misgivings so long as the maximum amount of certainty cannot be confidently relied upon.

The French Minister for War recently made an announcement which has been received with great satisfaction by the Army. He has decided to do away with the whole system of secret reports upon officers and to rely upon military reports forwarded through the regular channels. The secret reports were not of a military nature, but referred to an officer's political and religious views. The system was at its worst when General Andre was Minister for War, and in his time reports from mess waiters and soldier servants upon their superiors were received and filed at the War Office. Any officer accused of going to church was marked down as a "clerical," and, therefore, anti-republican, and his chance of rising in the Service was at an end. The "Figaro" commented very fairly on the situation when it published a cartoon of an officer's wife hearing her little boy say his prayers:—"Not so loud, dear! The soldier servant might hear us." It is to the credit of the French nation that this system has at last been put an end to.

Making every allowance for the licence of "musical comedy," we do not think that the Territorial Force will be gratified by Mr. Hunley Wright's presentation of Captain Withers, of the "Broadshire Territorials" in "Autumn Manœuvers," the new play at the Adelphi Theatre. He is shown as, in a large degree, a nincompoop and a poltroon, and the contrast it vividly and continually insisted upon as against the conduct of the officers of the "12th Hussars." This stage Territorial captain is incapable of giving the simplest word of command, gets into his Sam Browne equipment like a woman putting on a skirt, is derided by his sergeant-major, jeered at by his men, and, until a merciful moment towards the end of the piece, is the laughing-stock of the company and the audience. Humour of this type is a generation stale. At a time when the highest military authorities are impressing upon Territorials the responsibility of their duties, when men of the right stamp are joining the commissioned ranks through the Officers Training Corps of the Universities and public schools, and the Force enjoys a position in the public esteem that was never allowed to the Volunteers, it seems peculiarly "maladroit" that the management of the Adelphi, even in the sacred name of "musical comedy," should have tolerated such an offensive travesty of realities.

A new feature at this year's Bisley meeting will be a competition open only to members of the National Reserve, for which the proprietor of the "Spectator" has generously given money prizes aggregating £50. It will take place on Tuesday, July 16, and will be on the lines of the first stage of the "Queen Mary" competition, consisting of the 200 and 500 yards distances of the standard test of the Territorial Force. Further encouragement is given to members of the National Reserve by the liberality of Mr. B. Hansford, who has contributed prizes in connection with the Stock Exchange competition for this object. We hope that these new features will be the means of attracting to Bisley a large number of competitors from the National Reserve.

The May number of the "Journal of the Royal Artillery" contains some suggestions for the organisation of the Territorial Field Artillery, by one who has commanded them, which are well worthy of consideration. The author points out that even Regular artillery rarely go out of a walk in time of war, and that Territorials would hardly ever do so. If, therefore, the Territorial batteries were given teams of four heavy horses instead of six light horses, and if further the mounted staff were to ride bicycles instead of horses, the batteries would still be sufficiently mobile, and their fighting efficiency would be much increased. For the time now spent on teaching the men to ride and to drill at a trot would then be devoted to gunnery, a subject in which the Territorials are at present deplorably weak. It is to be wished that our authorities would give the proposed system a trial with the batteries armed with the 5in. howitzer, a weapon which was originally designed to manœuvre exclusively at a walk.

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CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Dacca University Commission will Meet to-day in Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

The toddy rents in the district of Trincomalie have been sold for Rs. 9,890. There are seven taverns.

Sir Rajendra and Lady Mookerjee return to India by the "Arabia," which sails from London on the 30th of August.

The Calcutta High Court has sanctioned the proposal to starting joint offices by two or more pleaders of the mufassil courts for the conduct of professional business on the lines adopted by the solicitors of the Calcutta High Court.

A public meeting of British Indians was held at the Hamidia Islamic Society's Hall, Johannesburg, on Friday, the 24th April last, to consider the establishment of an independent Indian School at Johannesburg.

The "North China Daily News" says that the value of the opium in Shanghai, even at the exorbitant price of Tls. 2,600 per chest is £6,000,000, and not £10,000,000, and the value of the total stock for the China market held in Shanghai, Hongkong and India will amount in value to £8,500,000.

The Government of Mysore has ordered revised rules regarding the travelling allowances to members of the Mysore Legislative Council for journeys made by them to attend the meetings of the Council and of Select Committees.

An Old Cliftonian dinner will be held on Saturday, the 13th of July, at the Chalet, United Service Club, Simla. As there are a large number of Old Cliftonians in Simla itself, it is hoped to have a large gathering on the occasion. The arrangements are in the charge of Mr. A. C. McWatters, I. C. S., United Service Club.

The proposal to start a Co-operative Stores at Coonoor under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Empire League will shortly be a "fait accompli." A meeting of the members took place on the 13th instant to discuss details and to fix a date for the opening of the stores.

The "Indian Planters Gazette" announces the death, in Natal, of Mr. Jack Irwin, who was an indigo planter in Behar some years ago. He went out to South Africa in 1900 with Lumsden's Horse, and when the war was over settled down there.

A Lucknow correspondent to a local paper draws attention to the waste of water from a standpipe just south of Christ Church, Lucknow, which he says has been running continuously for ten days. As the Municipal authorities are just now warning all and sundry against wasting water the correspondent suggests that they might well apply the warning nearer home.

A tablet in memory of all Officers and men of "O" Battery, R.H.A., who have died while serving in India, is to be placed in Holy Trinity Church Bangalore. The tablet is being made in England and is expected in a few weeks. The Battery have lost several men in Bangalore, as well as a Commanding Officer, Major Aldridge.

It is very probable that Major General Mackenzie Kennedy will shortly vacate his appointment as General Officer Commanding the Bangalore Brigade as his services are needed elsewhere in a more important capacity. General Mackenzie Kennedy's departure will be regretted in Bangalore for in many ways he has been an extremely popular G. O. C.

With reference to the Birthday Honours the "Sind Gazette" writes:—General pleasure will be felt throughout Sind and specially, we believe, by her many Indian friends, at the bestowal of the silver medal of the Kaiser-I-Hind on Mrs. H. S. Lawrence, wife of the Collector of Karachi. From the date of her first arrival in India Mrs. Lawrence has always felt the strong attraction which is exercised by the Indian character over many western minds, and for her Indian sisters she is full of that real affection which Indians so keenly appreciate and so readily reciprocate.

It is understood that the General Officer Commanding Bangalore Brigade is not in favour of the grant of an extension of leave to Lieut.-Colonel Gow, the present Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. If the leave is refused, as is likely, Lt.-Col. Gow will send in his resignation of the command of the regiment, when it is probable that Major Tait, the present officiating Commandant, will receive promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel and will assume command of the Corps.

Brigadier General Wapshare, who has been selected for the command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is a distinguished officer of the Indian Army. He entered the army as a subaltern of the Royal Marines in 1880, and was appointed to the old Bombay Staff Corps two years later. He was promoted Captain in 1891, Major in 1900 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1904, and commanded the 30th Lancers for the usual period. He served with credit in the Burmese expedition of 1886-88 and was mentioned in despatches for his services (medal with two clasps).

The Coonoor Police have charged a cook in the employ of the Revd. Father Briand, Chaplain of St. Joseph's College, with the theft of six bottles of Sacramental wine and some other articles. The accused having been found guilty, the Sub-Magistrate convicted him but before passing sentence Father Briand interceded on his behalf and said that as he missionary he had forgiven the man and asked the Court likewise to be merciful towards him, as he had a family entirely dependent on him. The Magistrate taking the Revd. Father's recommendation into consideration sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In a resolution on the report of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum at Lahore the Lieutenant-Governor compliments Lieutenant-Colonel Sweet on his sympathetic administration, and states that the female branch owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Franciscan sisters who have supervised this portion of the asylum with a patience beyond all praise. During the past three years there has been a steady increase in the comforts and amenities of the institution, and the new buildings, providing accodation for 186 patients, have greatly improved conditions of life. It is hoped that further instruments will be possible when definite plans have been prepared. The majority of the patients come from the Lahore, Sialkot, and Amritsar dis.

The value of the seaborne trade of Ra including treasure, during April amounted to 7 lakhs and was 53.50 lakhs more than the value of the trade in April last year. In April this year imports of merchandise were worth 154.63 and were 19.83 lakhs better than those of 1911, while the exports which were valued at 2 lakhs, showed a slighter improvement, namely lakhs. Treasure transactions were worth 2 lakhs and were 24.51 lakhs better than last year spite of the exports, which were to foreign coun and amounted to only Rs. 4,250, causing a lo Rs. 34,250.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Much to the easement of our social amenities precocious child has gone out of fashion. longer have we to stifle yawns and to re while our fingers tingle from a desire to smack baby prodigy recites Shakespeare or makes gr loquent speeches or gives impromptu scale-prac on the piano. In fact, the tendency is the ot way; we are on the upswell of a Rousseau mo ment, and the dear babies are being turned out, do gardening and to cultivate powers of observati apart from books and pen and ink; the nurse has become a menagerie and botanical museum, that her boy or girl of seven is ignorant of alphabet is the latest and proudest boast of loving mother. A change all to the good, did it not seemingly take as much time, tro and teaching to keep up a condition of book rance as of book knowledge. There is someth a tonic effect, therefore, in a story which just come from America. It shows that land of the precocious child is not going t the prodigy die, that its learned profes refuse to follow modern theories and mo pronouncements in the matter of child cu Master Norbert Wiener, whose father [illegible] began, we are told, to manifest a taste for lette the age of eighteen months, learning the alph in a couple of days by way of seaside recre with his nurse. At three years he read quite fl ly, and had so mastered the intricacy of En spelling that his father considered it time to sta the development of the scientific spirit. Darwi came Master Norbert's favourite reading at th of four, and at six Ribot and a host of other s tists had nothing more to teach him. At seven will doubtless have qualified for a professorshi is to be hoped that his youth will not be as him. The story leaves the mind wondering what there will be to be learned when the y reaches the mature age of ten, and, further whether he will prove the exception to the which shows the genius of ten the ignoram twenty.

For mothers who on the authority of the A rican professors may have some doubts a whether they are doing their brilliant Georges Marys an injustice by giving them over to na instead of to books may find assurance in thought that the world's record of youthful prodi who fulfilled the promise of babyhood is remarka small, while the instances in which they fille early grave or went into the obscurity of mediocr are innumerable. Harvard testimony notwithsta ing, Darwin and Ribot can never become food babes, and the feeling growing in all directions seven years of age is quite time enough to m acquaintance with books is all for the good of health of body and brain. Several teachers have been asked for their opinion in the ma have said that the boy or girl who comes to sch for the first time at seven years of age by the t he or she reaches ten is as a general rule in adva of the pupils who began school at five.

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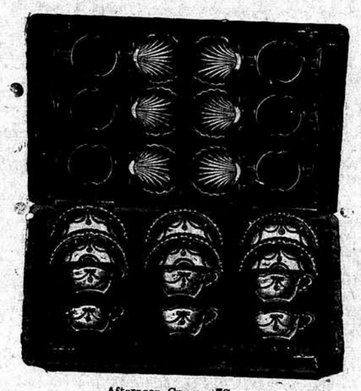
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 20. Cash Rs. 16.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½ x 3 x 3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

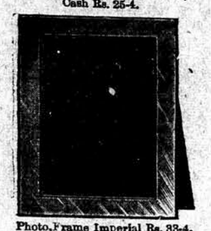


Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 6-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-

Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. 3. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

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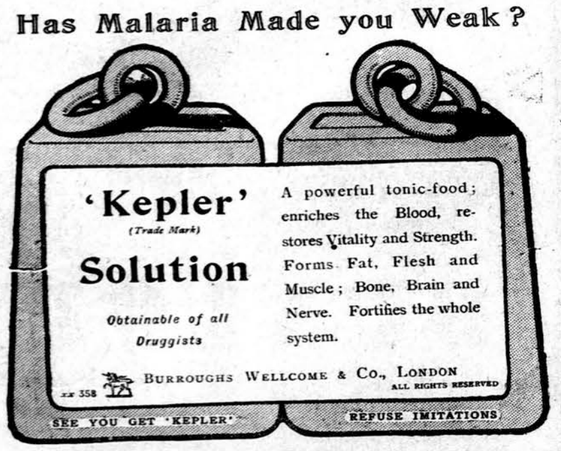

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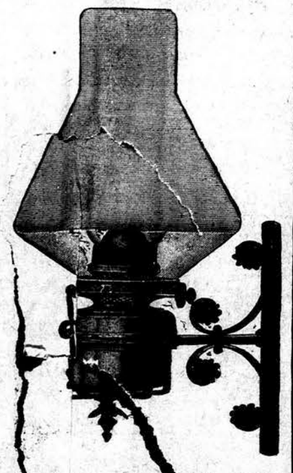

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